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## MYSTERY OF THE MURDER ON THE HOUSEBOAT

Mr. William Eugene ("Pussyfoot") Johnson is a humane man. He balks at murder, but he is more distressed at the sale of whisky to his Indian protégés. It was not so much because James Harris was a murderer that he made his sensational capture of the man as because he heard that Harris was selling whisky to his Indians. That was enough for the Indian department's chief special officer. He went after Harris, and, when Johnson goes after anybody, he gets him.

"It wasn't any business of mine whether Harris murdered his son-in-law or not," said "Pussyfoot" to the writer. "All I had against him was that he was peddling whisky along the Canadian river."

One day in October, 1906, a ferryman named Tate went down about a quarter of a mile below the Pawpaw ferry on the Arkansas river to set a fish net, and observed an object some 40 feet distant in the water. He rowed out to it and found it to be a sack containing the body of a dead man. The body had evidently been placed in the sack, weighted and flung into the stream, but after the lapse of a short period the body rose to the surface, the weights falling to the bottom of the sack and causing it to stand upright. Tate, unfastening the corse, was horrified to discover the corse within it.

He returned and notified the inhabitants of his village, and they notified the authorities at Sallisaw. The body was removed and found to be weighted with a piece of railroad iron weighing 28 pounds. The back of the head had been crushed in by a blow, which had evidently been the cause of death.

On or about September 27 three men and two women, with some children, had landed near the Pawpaw ferry from two houseboats. For a month past they had been floating idly down the Verdigris river, sustaining life with rod and gun, hunting along the banks, fishing from the boat, trapping small game. The party was composed of James Harris, fifty-eight years old, the stepfather of two young married women, who, with their husbands and children, completed the party.

Nora, a pretty girl of sixteen, was the wife of the murdered man, who was subsequently identified as James McKeehan. He had had a considerable sum of money in his possession. Nora's sister and John Trumbly were the other pair.

On or about October 4, a week after the arrival of the party at Pawpaw ferry, two of the men and the women disappeared. The man who was left behind stated that they had gone to trap and would return shortly. The sudden disappearance of the two men and the women aroused the suspicion of the Pawpaw people that one of them might be the murdered man and the other his murderer. The clothing worn by one of the men, who was said to have gone on the trapping journey, had been similar to, if not the same as that found on the corse. On October 7 Trumbly told an acquaintance that he believed the others were on a drunken spree somewhere and not likely to return, so he intended to proceed on his journey and overtake them. The citizens of Pawpaw, believing that two of the men had murdered the third, made up a purse to pay the expenses of two who were to follow them and endeavor to obtain particulars. On October 23 Martin and Tate started out to locate them. They found the two houseboats one mile below the Fort Smith bridge, and from information given by people in the vicinity were able to learn that there had been but one man and one woman there, with five children. Martin and Tate returned to Pawpaw with this intelligence.

The authorities at Sallisaw were informed of the facts and asked by the Pawpaw citizens to make further investigations. They refused unless someone would swear that John Doe was dead and that Richard Roe killed him. The evidence thus far secured did not justify any citizen in making oath to this effect. Being caught in this predicament, and being resolved to locate the murderers, two men named Watts and Shrum went to Fort Smith and secured the aid of Deputy Sheriff Charley Henderson. He requested Shrum and Watts to go to the houseboat and investigate. They went to the shanty on the river bank which the pair occupied temporarily and found some bedclothing saturated with blood. Trumbly was found making ready to ship some goods to John Harris at Eufaula, and was at once arrested.

"Your father-in-law has been arrested and put in jail, so you may as well tell us all you know about the matter," they said to Trumbly.

Thereupon, while on the road to the jail, Trumbly made a confession. He said that Harris had become infatuated with his pretty stepdaughter, and had quarreled with McKeehan many times, ostensibly because McKeehan failed to support her. The two men had traveled down the river on different houseboats. McKeehan was known to have money, and frequently lent small sums to his companions, taking their watches and other personal effects as security, and charging them a high rate of interest.

An agreement was made among the members of the party to stop at Pawpaw and steal some sanguinum can. On the way to the field McKeehan dropped behind the others. Harris also stopped, according to Trumbly's story, alleging that he wanted to get a burr out of his shoe. Harris let

and Muskogee. Johnson heard a casual remark dropped which led him to believe that the fugitives were still near Eufaula. He got off the train at the next stopping place, and started out alone in a southeasterly direction, until he arrived, late in the afternoon, at a ferry station on the Canadian river. Just before he reached this place he met a bootlegger in a rig, conveying a two-gallon jar of whisky. Johnson let him pass. He was in search of larger game, and the well-trained hound never abandoned his first quarry to take up another trail. Being a tenacious sleuth, Johnson probably went after him and got him later.

The ferryman had just returned after conveying the bootlegger across. During the voyage a small quantity of liquid refreshment had passed from the mouth of the jar into the ferryman's and had unloosened the man's tongue en route to its destination. Johnson began chatting with the man and soon elicited the fact that Harris and his stepdaughter were encamped at a place about three miles on the opposite bank of the stream, where they had been with some others for a period of about ten days.

"I am authorized to arrest them," said Johnson. "I want you to come with me and help."

"Sure," answered the ferryman, "only I haven't got a gun."

That didn't faze Johnson. He remounted his horse and rode across country until he came to a farmer's house. Rapping at the door, he asked the man to lend him a shotgun. The farmer, not knowing Johnson, and doubtless scared by the formidable appearance of such a barrel of a man, refused in loud tones of anger.

Johnson remounted and began riding away. No doubt he would have continued his journey without the ferryman's aid, but, as luck would have it, he encountered a visitor riding up to the farmer's house, who proved to be a Mr. Porter, a lawyer of Eufaula.

Johnson knew him very well, for Porter had recently defended a druggist whose safe Johnson had smashed in with a sledge-hammer in order to get the whisky which was concealed inside.

However, Mr. Porter bore Johnson no ill-will, and, on learning of the big man's situation, returned with him and identified him to the farmer. Thereupon the farmer handed over

his shotgun and the two bridle

into his hand and guided the horses into the water. The boat was reached and the horses embarked, the most difficult part of the entire proceeding, after Harris had been compelled to jump down into the river and assist in pushing the boat off the shoal.

Finally the party reached the other bank.

The ferryman then remembered that he had another horse loose in a pasture, and went in search of it, while Johnson remained covering Harris.

He found it after some delay and brought it back. The two captives were now mounted on this, and Johnson and his assistant rode with them into Eufaula, which they reached at ten at night, overtaking at the town limits the other federal officers riding warily homeward, having been unable to discover the campers. There was much chagrin in "Pussyfoot" revealed in the identity of his convoy.

The federal officers had learned of the tip that Johnson had received, and had ridden as far as the ferry, but, finding the ferryman gone and the boat apparently abandoned upon a mudbank in midstream, they had forthwith given up the chase and returned home.

Harris was placed in the local jail under a strong guard, and his stepdaughter taken to the hotel and kept there until the following day, when the two captives were removed to the town of Muskogee.

The two women were soon afterward set at liberty and Harris and Trumbly placed on trial for murder. Both were convicted and sent to join Johnson's colony of prisoners in the penitentiary at Leavenworth for life. They are still there, it is believed, at the time of writing.

A minor feature of the case was the fact that McKeehan was proved to have had a wife living in Tennessee at the time he "married" Nora Harris.

(Copyright, W. G. Chapman.)



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Assuming his amiable but deciding smile—afterward famous as the "safe-cracking smile"—from the fact that he had recently defended a druggist whose safe Johnson had smashed in with a sledge-hammer in order to get the whisky which was concealed inside.

As he advanced he was able to pick out, from their resemblance to the photographs, Harris and his stepdaughter, at once. He saw the six start and glance nervously toward him.

"Got any fish to sell?" asked Johnson. "We're camped along the river, and we came away without our fishing gear. They told me at the camp below that you had had a good catch."

"How much do you want?" growled Harris, looking at Johnson suspiciously.

Johnson began toicker, and, while doing so, he took a hasty survey of his bearings. A tent stood behind the outlaws, and he surmised that their shotguns were undoubtedly hidden inside. As he chattered, he advanced until he stood in the middle of the group; then he cautiously edged around until he stood between them and the tent. Then he suddenly whipped out his Colt automatic out of his pocket.

"Throw up your hands!" he shouted.

Without a moment's hesitation six pairs of hands went up in the air and stayed up. Johnson smiled; then he whistled sharply, and, to the further consternation of the camping party, the ferryman came out of the bushes at a run, armed with the farmer's double-barreled shotgun, with which he at once covered the party.

Johnson turned to the pair he was seeking. "You are John Harris. And you are Nora McKeehan!" he announced.

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Nora, a pretty girl of sixteen, was the wife of the murdered man, who was subsequently identified as James McKeeshan. He had had a considerable sum of money in his possession. Nora's sister and John Trumby were the other pair.

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The clothing worn by one of the men, who was said to have gone on the trapping journey, had been similar to, if not the same as that found on the corpse. On October 7 Trumby told an acquaintance that he believed the others were on a drunken spree somewhere and not likely to return, so he intended to proceed on his journey and overtake them. The citizens of Pawpaw, believing that two of the men had murdered the third, made up a purse to pay the expenses of two who were to follow them and endeavor to obtain particulars. On October 23 Martin and Tate started out to locate them. They found that the two houseboats one mile below the Fort Smith bridge, and from information given by people in the vicinity were able to learn that there had been but one man and one woman there, with five children. Martin and Tate returned to Pawpaw with this intelligence.

The authorities at Sallisaw were informed of the facts and asked by the Pawpaw citizens to make further investigations. They refused unless someone would swear that John Doe was dead and that Richard Roe killed him. The evidence thus far secured did not justify any citizen in making oath to this effect. Being caught in this predicament, and being resolved to locate the murderers, two men named Watts and Shrum went to Fort Smith and secured the aid of Deputy Sheriff Charley Henderson. He requested Shrum and Watts to go to the houseboat and investigate. They went to the shanty on the river bank which the pair occupied temporarily and found some bedclothing saturated with blood. Trumby was found making ready to ship some goods to John Harris at Eufaula, and was at once arrested.

"Your father-in-law has been arrested and put in jail, so you may as well tell us all you know about the matter," they said to Trumby.

Thereupon, while on the road to the jail, Trumby made a confession. He said that Harris had become infatuated with his pretty stepdaughter, and had quarreled with McKeeshan many times, ostensibly because McKeeshan failed to support her. The two men had traveled down the river on different houseboats. McKeeshan was known to have money, and frequently lent small sums to his companions, taking their watches and other personal effects as security, and charging them a high rate of interest.

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Johnson remounted and began riding away. No doubt he would have continued his journey without the ferryman's aid, but as luck would have it, he encountered a visitor riding up to the farmer's house, who proved to be a Mr. Porter, a lawyer of Eufaula. Johnson knew him very well, for Porter had recently defended a druggist whose son Johnson had smashed in with a sledge-hammer in order to get the whisky which was concealed inside.

"My husband is wearing them," answered the woman.

Mrs. Trumby was then asked whether she had seen Tate and Martin at Fort Smith. She said she had. Shrum, who had joined the party, added:

"Where are they?"

"My husband is wearing them," answered the woman.

However, Mr. Porter bore Johnson no ill-will, and, on learning of the big man's situation, returned with him and identified him to the farmer. Thereupon the farmer handed over



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tread, until he saw three men and his companion linked the two bridles. Three women grouped about the fire. A large tin coffee pot was bubbling upon a glowing log, and the smell of sizzling fish in a frying pan suggested to the sleuth his course of action. He knew that the murderer would readily capture to the utmost of his ability, and the situation was a difficult one. Few men would have tackled it single-handed, as Johnson did.

Assuming his amiable but deceiving smile—afterward famous as the "safe-cracking smile," from the fact that he generally wore it when wielding his ax or sledge-hammer—Johnson advanced boldly toward the group of men and women.

As he advanced he was able to pick out, from their resemblance to the photographs, Harris and his stepdaughter, at once. He saw the six start and glance nervously toward him.

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As he chattered, he advanced until he stood in the middle of the group; then he cautiously edged around until he stood between them and the tent. Then he suddenly whirled his Colt automatic out of his pocket.

"Throw up your hands!" he shouted.

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The girl broke down and confessed her identity, while Harris, glaring at Johnson in fury and helplessness, alternately denied himself and upbraided his companion for betraying them.

Johnson listened till they had stopped their recriminations and then formally announced that they were under arrest for the murder of McKeeshan.

Partly to allay the fears of the rest of the camping party, and more to smooth over the situation and render withdrawal possible, Johnson proceeded to deliver a harangue. He told them that if they played fair no harm would come to them, as he did not want anybody except Harris and his stepdaughter; but that at the first crooked move he and his companion would shoot, and moreover shoot at all.

He rode his horse on to the ferryboat, which started to make the trip. But the bootlegger's whisky had what is called a "kick" to it, and, when the craft reached the middle of the river, the ferryman contrived to run it upon a mud bank, and the united efforts of the two were unable to get it off again.

The ferryman had his horse in the boat and, leaving the boat where it had stranded, the two leaped their steeds into the river and, plunging in after them, led them ashore through the shallow water until at last they stood upon the opposite shore.

There they mounted. It was now twilight, and the dense undergrowth made riding impossible after they had traversed a few dozen yards. They were compelled to dismount and lead their horses again, pushing aside the branches and the dense, tangled masses of vegetation that almost concealed the trail. Suddenly they saw a camp fire in the distance. The ferryman, at Johnson's instructions, remained behind, holding the horses, while Johnson, his revolver in his hand, went cautiously forward.

Leaving the panic-stricken campers around their fire, Johnson and the ferryman started back with the two prisoners along the trail. Not only were there the prisoners to guard and precautions to be taken against ambuscades, but the horses had to be led along the single path in the darkness. However, the three miles was traversed and the ferry reached at last without a mishap, and the rising moon made the remainder of the task less difficult.

A new complication arose. The ferryman's somewhat bungled brain, and Johnson's preoccupied one, had forgotten that the ferryboat was still stranded on the mudbank in the middle of the river. Upon the bank the prisoners were ordered to mount one of the horses. Johnson and the ferryman mounted the other, Johnson covering Harris with his pistol while

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Leaving his companion in the shadow of the trees, Johnson went forward with his famous "Pussyfoot" to test the scrappings from beneath fingernails, and the dirt on the soles of the shoes of some dead person must be investigated in order to find out whether the body has been conveyed from another locality to the one in which it was discovered.

Other chemists are employed on the work of analyzing drugs, such as cocaine, opium and morphine. Some are hard at making minute investigations of scraps of dust, cloth, rubber, and metal. They are often even re-

quired to test the scrappings from beneath fingernails, and the dirt on the soles of the shoes of some dead person must be investigated in order to find out whether the body has been conveyed from another locality to the one in which it was discovered.

Watching Our Moods.

What is the source of the tendency to grow careless in courtesy—real heart courtesy towards those one loves the most. Is it a peculiarly subtle form of selfishness? One will strive

hard to give positive happiness to another and then spell it all by carelessness giving way to a mood of sullenness or irritability. Is it not the worse sullenness to be so absorbed in details of one's own comfort as to hurt others? Only by ceaseless watchfulness can one prevent the growth of such habits.—Edward Howard Griggs.

Direction in Japan.

Japanese do not say northeast and southwest, but east-north and west-south.

THE GREAT EXPERIMENT.

We are summoned to new energy and zeal by the high nature of the experiments we are surprised in providing to make, and the grandeur of all places and times are looking down from their happy seats to witness what shall be done now by us; that they lavished their treasures and their blood, of old, who spoke and wrote, who labored, fought and perished, in the one great cause of freedom and truth, are now hanging from their orbs on high, over the last century, the momentous question—whether mankind can be trusted with

THE GREAT EXPERIMENT.

"Poor Arthur!" exclaimed the lady. "Something must have gone wrong with the crossing gear. He tried to turn out for a child that ran into the road, and the next thing we were crashing into a telephone pole. Some one must telephone my husband. Would you, please?"

"Certainly," said Ruth. "It's the Alpha Insurance company."

Mr. Daniel Barkley.

Ruth's fingers trembled so she could scarcely keep the receiver to her ear.

She hoped Mrs. Barkley didn't notice her agitation. Here was the one person who stood in the way of her husband's advancement actually in her hands. Well she had no feeling of revenge, and it could not matter much any way how she felt.

"Don't frighten him," said Mrs. Barkley. "Just ask him to get here as soon as possible."

Ruth obeyed instructions as far as she thought proper; but the gentleman's answer showed there would be no time lost.

"I know that number pretty well," she smiled to her patient. "You see, it's my husband's office."

and she went on to explain who she was, and how long and faithfully he had worked for the company. Then she made a bold stroke.

"But nothing is settled yet," said his heart and soul in the interests of the business. "He has always looked forward to promotion when the time came—and now it has come."

"What do you mean?" asked the other with a kind of cold curiosity.

"Why, now that Mr. Benson has gone, Joe is the next in line for the position. I am so glad, because he deserves it."

"Why any more than some others?"

"Because of his faithfulness, his efficiency, his long service. Oh, it's only simple justice! The directors must see it!"

"Well?" asked the other woman.

"Well, it will crush him! That's all I can say! They can't do it! They won't!"

Mrs. Barkley looked away and said nothing.

"Pardon me," added Ruth. "I don't suppose you know anything about the business. I should not have troubled you. How is the wrist now? I must wet that bandage again," and she busied herself with the lotion.

When the doctor arrived he complimented Ruth highly on her treatment, even said he couldn't have done better for himself. Next came Mr. Barkley, an amiable, elderly gentleman, whom Ruth had never seen but once, but who through the commendation of the physician and the warm praises of Mrs. Barkley, became so friendly, especially when he found she was Shorter's wife, that she was pressed to arrange a date to dine with them. He went out to see about the chauffeur, arranged to have him taken to the hospital, looked over the wrecked car, and with the doctor's permission put his wife into the automobile in which he came, and took her home.

When Joe Shorter came home that night he was greatly excited over Ruth's story. He wondered what effect his wife's plea would have on this woman. Perhaps she may have aroused his resentment. But he did not intimate this to Ruth. He loved her too devotedly for that. Well, the next day would decide.

Ruth did not happen to meet Joe the next day when he came home. There was something on the stove she feared would burn. He came up quickly behind her, and took her in his arms.

"Darling," he cried. "They gave it to me! The promotion! And you did it!"

"No," she said very softly, with her head against his breast. "Our Father did it."

Said There Were Those in the Throng Who Could Save His Life.

and mentioned three names, giving among them that of Joe Beard.

When informed that it was Beard who had made confession he seemed not surprised.

Not Allowed to Testify.

As to the trial at Columbus Purvis said that he did not testify in his own behalf at that trial because his attorney forbade him going upon the stand.

"One time I arose and started to the witness stand with the intention of telling my own story of the alleged murder, but was stopped, and told that the case was closed," he said.

He said that when, after the trial, he asked his attorney why he was not permitted to testify in his own behalf, he was told frankly the attorney did not wish to risk the grueling of the prosecuting attorney, for his counsel thought he was defending a guilty man.

Asked if it was true that, when on the scaffold, he addressed the throng outside, he took his little daughter to Westminster. She was evidently seated at the splendors round her, and maintained a profound silence all the time. Mr. Crooks was delighted to see her so much impressed.

"Well," said he to her at last, "what are you thinking so deeply about, dear?"

"I was thinking, daddy," answered the little girl, "that you're a big man in our kitchen, but you aren't very much here!"—Youth's Companion.

"Let me see if I can stand. Oh!"

"Let me see, it's my arm!"

The lady found she could stand on her feet, and with the assistance of the two was taken into the house.

The man, who proved to be a stranger who was passing, on finding the lady was not seriously injured, hurried out to see about the chauffeur.

Ruth had her guest comfortably seated on the couch, then she said briskly: "Now let us see about the arm."

She had studied "first aid to the injured," and she went about the examination in quite a professional

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"  
\$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas  
shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers.  
The Best Known Shoes in the World.  
W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wear protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centers of America. They are made in the highest quality factories at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled workmen, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other trouble. Get the name of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

**LOOK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS**  
name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

*W. L. Douglas*  
President of W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,  
182 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

It Wasn't News to Them.  
A young man recently called on the Rev. H. A. Kirk of Muncie, and, after introducing himself, shyly remarked that he was going to be married. Would the minister perform the ceremony on a certain evening of the next week? The minister would.

Just before leaving the visitor assumed an embarrassed look, explaining that he had ridden into the city on a bicycle from the country, that he had broken the sprocket chain, and that he had neglected to put any money in his pocket when he left home. Would the minister lend him 85 cents to have it repaired so that he could ride home? Certainly, the minister would.

The evening of the expected marriage arrived, but no bridegroom and bride. Neither did they come the next evening, nor any other evening. The Rev. Mr. Kirk concluded he had been swindled. He told the story at a meeting of Muncie ministers. They smiled. They also had given up 85 cents to the young man who was to be married.—Indianapolis News.

#### On the Other Side.

The clock had struck eight, and Wilson said: "Mother, what is a filibuster?"

"Why, dear, a filibuster is a—, why it's a filibuster, of course, but it is too late to talk about it tonight. If you wait until tomorrow mother will tell you all about it."

"But, mother, I want to know tonight, and I love to hear you talk, mother, dear."

"While, it's bedtime," said his father, "and you can't involve mother into any of your political plans for staying up, because she is on the other side."

**Important to Mothers**  
Examining carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Beara's *Castorina*  
In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

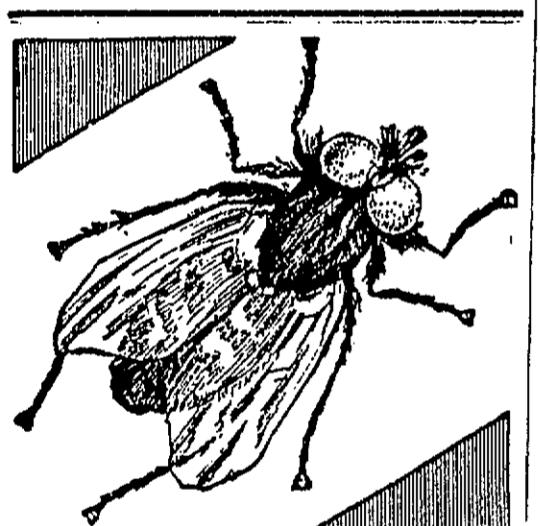
Pop Needs Eye Crutches.

Little Blister—Man can't see a lot better, pop, Mrs. Gudhout.

Mrs. Gudhout—What makes you think so, my child?

Little Blister—Why, I heard pop say, "I can't see ten dollars in that hat," and mom says, "Well, I can."

Not the Right Kind.  
"I have an option on some town lots."  
"I hope it isn't local option."



**Government Issues Warning Against Fly Poisons**

Following is an extract from "The Transmission of Disease by Flies," Supplement No. 1 to the Public Health Reports, April, 1910.

"Of other fly poisons mentioned, mention should be made, merely for a purpose of condemnation, of those composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of poisoning of children through the use of such arsenical poisons are too frequent and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhea and cholera infantum, it is better that the ones mentioned by any means not comprise the total. Arsenical fly-poisoning devices must be rated as extremely dangerous, and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."

100 fly poison cases have been reported in the press within the last three years. As stated above, this number is but a fraction of the real number. Protect your children by using the safe, efficient, non-poisonous eye catcher.

**TANGLEFOOT**

The O. & W. Thum Company, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 19-1917.

## Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near \$2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping to raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years the Canadian Government has given the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Minn. farms as profitable as grain raising. The grain and other products are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There are also the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into wheat. The Canadian Government has a special railway rate to Bupt of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or Geo. A. Hall, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich. Canadian Government Agents.

## HOLDS OFF POLICE WITH HOT POKERS

Insane Man Keeps Big Squad of Policemen at Bay for Hours.

Tonawanda, N. Y.—John F. Park of 117 William street, a former North Tonawanda policeman, who was taken to the Buffalo State hospital, held a squad of policemen at bay for several hours before he surrendered. He had broken his leg and was unable to walk, so he crawled to the police station, where he was captured.

Parks was examined by Dr. W. V. Britt and Dr. H. M. Edmonds about

make out the commitment paper. P. Berkley of Appleton spent

Parks walked out of the police station, where he was some business matters

When the police went to his home, he armed himself with a calabash.

He heated two stove pokers in a coal range

and then, taking them from the stove, opened the side door of his home and rushed on the policemen. They drew their revolvers and halted him.

Parks—Under the caption, "Wisconsin Emergency Labor Employment," the state council of defense has issued this appeal:

"The state council of defense makes urgent appeal to all men, women, boys and girls not otherwise employed in necessary labor during the war to furnish their services in the production of food and manufacture for the people and armies of this country and our allies."

The state industrial commission is

in charge and direction over all

agencies for the recruiting and em

ployment of labor. This body will

cooperate with the farm labor specialist

of the United States department of

agriculture, detailed for service in

Wisconsin, in matters of interstate re

lations and labor.

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Parks, it is said, imagined that he

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# "PUSSYFOOT" PERFORMS ONE OF MOST DARING DEEDS IN FRONTIER HISTORY

Single-Handed He Enters Outlaws' Camp, Captures John Harris, Murderer of His Son-in-Law, Marches Him Three Miles Through a Forest Region in Darkness and Places Him in Jail at Muskogee.

## MYSTERY OF THE MURDER ON THE HOUSEBOAT

Mr. William Eugene ("Pussyfoot") Johnson is a humane man. He balks at murder, but he is more disposed to the sale of whisky to his Indian protégés. It was not so much because James Harris was a murderer that he made his sensational capture of the man as because he heard that Harris was selling whisky to his Indians. That was enough for the Indian department's chief special officer. He went after Harris, and when Johnson goes after anybody, he gets him.

"It wasn't any business of mine whether Harris murdered his son-in-law or not," said "Pussyfoot" to the writer. "All I had against him was that he was peddling whisky along the Canadian river."

One day in October, 1906, a ferryman named Tate went down about a quarter of a mile below the Pawpaw ferry on the Arkansas river to set a fish net, and observed an object some 40 feet distant in the water. He rowed out to it and found it to be a sack containing the body of a dead man. The body had evidently been placed in the sack, weighted and flung into the stream, but after the lapse of a short period the body rose to the surface, the weights falling to the bottom of the sack and causing it to stand upright. Tate, unfastening the sack, was horrified to discover the corpse within it.

He returned and notified the inhabitants of his village, and they notified the authorities at Sallisaw. The body was removed and found to be weighted with a piece of railroad iron weighing 28 pounds. The back of the head had been crushed in by a blow, which had evidently been the cause of death.

On or about September 27 three men and two women, with some children, had landed near the Pawpaw ferry from two houseboats. For a month past they had been floating idly down the Verdigris river, sustaining life with rod and gun, hunting along the banks, fishing from the boat, trapping small game. The party was composed of James Harris, fifty-eight years old, the stepfather of two young married women who, with their husbands and children, completed the party.

Nora, a pretty girl of sixteen, was the wife of the murdered man, who was subsequently identified as James McKeegan. He had had a considerable sum of money in his possession. Nora's sister and John Trumbly were the other pair.

On or about October 4, a week after the arrival of the party at Pawpaw ferry, two of the men and the women disappeared. The man who was left behind stated that they had gone to trail and would return shortly. The sudden disappearance of the two men and the women aroused the suspicion of the Pawpaw people that one of them might be the murdered man and the other his murderer. The clothing worn by one of the men, who was said to have gone on the trapping journey, had been similar to, if not the same as that found on the victim. On October 7 Trumbly told an acquaintance that he believed that others were on a drunken spree somewhere and not likely to return, so he intended to proceed on his journey and overtake them. The citizens of Pawpaw, believing that two of the men had murdered the third, made up a purse to pay the expenses of two who were to follow them and endeavor to obtain particulars. On October 23 Martin and Tate started out to locate them. They found the two houseboats one mile below the Fort Smith bridge, and from information given by people in the vicinity were able to learn that there had been but one man and one woman there, with five children. Martin and Tate returned to Pawpaw with this intelligence.

The authorities at Sallisaw were informed of the facts and asked by the Pawpaw citizens to make further investigations. They refused unless someone would swear that John Doe was dead and that Richard Roe killed him.

The evidence thus far secured did not justify any citizen in making oath to this effect. Being caught in this predicament, and being resolved to locate the murderers, two men named Watts and Shrum went to Fort Smith and secured the aid of Deputy Sheriff Charley Henderson. He requested Shrum and Watts to go to the houseboat and investigate. They went to the shanty on the river bank which the pair occupied temporarily and found some bedclothing saturated with blood. Trumbly was found making ready to ship some goods to John Harris at Eufaula, and was at once arrested.

"Your father-in-law has been arrested and put in jail, so you may as well tell us all you know about the matter," they said to Trumbly.

Thereupon, while on the road to the jail, Trumbly made a confession. He said that Harris had become infatuated with his pretty stepdaughter, and had quarreled with McKeegan many times, ostensibly because McKeegan failed to support her. The two men had traveled down the river on different houseboats. McKeegan was known to have money, and frequently lent small sums to his companion, taking their watches and other personal effects as security, and charging them a high rate of interest.

An agreement was made among the members of the party to stop at Pawpaw and steal some sorghum cane. On the way to the field McKeegan dropped behind the others. Harris also stopped, according to Trumbly's story, alleging that he wanted to get a burr out of his shoe. Harris let

McKeehan pass him, and then, creeping up behind him, he struck him on the back of the head with an iron bolt, knocking him down and afterward struck him twice more to make sure that he had killed him. Harris then took \$70 from McKeehan's clothing and threatened to kill Trumbly unless he remained with the body while he went for a sack. He got the sack, and the two men put the body in the sack, weighted it with the iron, and sank it in the river. Then Harris took his stepdaughter into the boat and started for Eufaula, while Trumbly and his wife drifted down the river to Fort Smith.

Trumbly was placed in the county jail, and the next move was to search for his wife and find out what she knew about the murder. Mrs. Trumbly had not been in the shack at the time of her husband's arrest, and did not know that he was in jail. Watts and Henderson accordingly went back and found her, informing her that she was under arrest. She stoutly denied having any knowledge of the matter.

A few days previously Watts had sold McKeehan a pail of shoes, and on the way to the jail the party passed the goods that were marked for shipment to Harris at Eufaula.

"Why didn't you leave McKeehan's shoes on him when he was murdered?" inquired Watts of Mrs. Trumbly. "Where are they?"

"My husband is wearing them," answered the woman.

Mrs. Trumbly was then asked whether she had seen Tate and Martin at Fort Smith. She said she had. Shrum, who had joined the party,

had evidently been the cause of death.

He returned and notified the inhabitants of his village, and they notified the authorities at Sallisaw. The body was removed and found to be weighted with a piece of railroad iron weighing 28 pounds. The back of the head had been crushed in by a blow, which had evidently been the cause of death.

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THE DENSE UNDERGROWTH MADE RIDING IMPOSSIBLE AFTER THEY HAD TRAVERSED A FEW DOZEN YARDS.

## Mrs. Barkley Intervenes

By MARY PARRISH

(Copyright, 1917, by W. G. Chapman.)

"It isn't fair! No, sir! It's devilish unfair!"

Joe Shorter stopped in the middle of his breakfast and seemed to be too full of indignation to want any more. He was a wholesome, bright-looking fellow about twenty-eight, and his pretty little wife at the other side of the table looked at him in a troubled, sympathetic way.

"Here I've worked and slaved in that office for four years, always been on time, and on the job, never had a call-down, and am by rights in the line of promotion for secretary of the company. Of course when Benson died I didn't dream but I would be named, but—

"But nothing is settled yet," said his wife.

"No, but I can see which way the wind blows. Fenston has been in the private office twice, and had long conference with Barkley. Everyone thinks it's as good as decided. Day after tomorrow they'll have the directors' meeting, and you'll see!"

"But why?" asked Ruth, "do they put this Mr. Fenston up?"

"Because Daniel Barkley runs the whole board of directors, and Mrs. Barkley runs Daniel Barkley."

"Goodness!" exclaimed Ruth.

"I didn't know women ran their husbands' business concerns."

"Well, a good many do, especially when it comes to plums or promotions. Fenston is a friend of Mrs. Barkley."

"Is she flirtatious?"

"I don't know whether she is or not. But I've seen him go out to the car to talk with her. Whether the old man knows it I don't know."

"Well, if that's the case, it looks like a bit dubious," sighed Ruth. "We'll just have to hope and pray."

Joe wheeled out of the house with an expression that seemed rather out of line with his wife's injunction. He was not in a prayerful mood. He was smarting with the injustice of things. But Ruth had been serious in what she said, and she meant to practice it. When Joe returned that evening he reported no change in the

"poor Arthur!" exclaimed the lady. "Something must have gone wrong with the steering gear. He tried to turn out for a child that ran into the road, and the next thing we were crashing into a telephone pole. Someone must telephone my husband. Would you please?"

"Certainly," said Ruth.

"It's the 'Alpha Insurance company,' Mr. Daniel Barkley."

Ruth's fingers trembled so she could scarcely keep the receiver to her ear. She hoped Mrs. Barkley didn't notice her agitation. She was the one person who stood in the way of her husband's advancement actually in her hands. Well she had no feeling of revenge, and it could not matter much any way how she felt.

"Don't frighten him," said Mrs. Barkley. "Just ask him to get here as soon as possible."

Ruth obeyed instructions as far as she thought proper; but the gentleman's answer showed there would be no time lost.

"I know that number pretty well," she smiled to her patient. "You see, it's my husband's office." and she went on to explain who she was, and how long and faithfully he had worked for the company. Then she made a bold stroke.

"Yes," she said, "Joe is wrapped up heart and soul in the interests of the business. He has always looked forward to promotion when the time comes—and now it has come."

# GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

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## ADVERTISING RATES

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"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong.—Stephen Decatur.

## SOME CIRCULATION

Boston Post: The largest newspaper circulation in the world, now completely outdone by the distribution of President Wilson's momentous address, asking for a declaration of war against Germany.

All the newspapers of the world printed the address or some part of it, on the Tuesday following its delivery in Congress. That implies an enormous number of readers. But in addition the governments of France and Italy have ordered it printed in full and reproduced on all public bill-boards throughout the country.

In fact the minister of public instruction has decreed that it shall read in every school, lyceum and college. It appears that the speech will actually be read by, or read to, the entire French nation.

The best estimate is that by now fully 1,000,000,000 persons have seen or heard this epoch-making message to humanity. It is worthy the honor.

Regarding the fixing of prices of food products, Secretary of Agriculture Hoover says: "No agency now has power to fix such prices. I have suggested that congress confer power on the government to fix minimum and maximum prices if the emergency requires them. The object of a minimum price to producers would be to stimulate production of certain staple products by assuring farmers that these products would not be disposed of below a certain level which would give them a reasonable return and would not cause them to suffer loss in an event. This would have to be done under proper regulation. The shortage of important crops in this nation, the greatly depleted resources abroad, and the waste and destruction in Europe should cause a continuance of remunerative prices, but as an additional assurance to farmers the power indicated will be vested in the government. It is not suggested that maximum prices be fixed to producers, but that power to fix such prices governing the distribution of products be given to the government to be used if necessary to control uneconomic speculation and manipulation in the handling of food products. It is of the first importance that no step be omitted greatly to increase the supply, especially of the great staple food products of the United States, in every direction."

## THIEVES BY ANOTHER NAME

The thieves of Russia recently held a meeting at which there were delegations from every branch of the "profession" and at the meeting they demanded that they be given some recognition. In the new government, some of them, it seems, wanted to reform, and they stated that this was impossible without the help of the people. While this meeting was in session, a blow in the crowd discovered that he had been relieved of his pocketbook, and like the unpractical cuse that he was, put up a howl about his loss. He was assured that the job had not been done by one of the profession, and in order to appease him, a collection was taken up among the assembled thieves and his loss made good.

So the thieves of various cults hold meetings in this country. They do not come with promises of reformation, but with assurances that they are not thieves, and we believe them. Some of them are handlers of petroleum products, some are speculators in foodstuffs, some are manipulators in cotton or wool or stocks and bonds, or whatever else that can be used to bleed the public, and while the crowd stands by with their mouths open, listening to the cant and assurance of the profession, they discover that the price has gone up to the consumer and possibly down to the producer with no reason for either change. They are too dumbfounded to put up a howl like the Russian peasant who had his pocketbook sliced from him, or if they do howl there is no taking up of a collection to make up the difference. Over here it is the law of supply and demand that does the violence, and the law always works for the benefit of the speculator and never for the benefit of the consumer or the producer.

However, the time is coming when even the worms in America will revolt against this form of thievery and the thieves will find themselves being treated like the thieves in Russia were, where they were the custom to stand up and extort from them like so many vermin. It was this action on the part of the people over there that put the fear of God into the souls of the guilty ones and made them want to reform.

## MEAT SUPPLY OF COUNTRY MUST BE INCREASED

The United States government is urging increased raising of pigs. The meat supply of the country must be increased, and the quickest way to do it is by raising hogs.

Concerning the production of pork, the department of agriculture has the following to say:

"The meat supply of the country can be increased more quickly by the 'hog route' than by any other. The country's need to augment its supply is great, and raising high prices alone should be a sufficient inducement to farmers to raise hogs. The prospect of success was never brighter. The high prices ruling in all markets show that the demand for pork is in excess of the supply."

For easy money the hog is unequalled, according to the bureau of animal industry, in the production of meat. The bureau points out that the hog, while costing less than the average farm animal, obligingly eats all of the farm's by-products. Kitchen refuse, skim milk, scraps from the table, may all be turned into palatable pork in short order.

One point brought out is that increased production of pork would lower the prices of beef.

That it may be the fat for each child to raise a pig was pointed out following the adoption of such a scheme, with modifications, in

## EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

### BLANKS ARE RECEIVED

Robert Morris migrated to Grand Rapids Sunday in his new car and brought home his wife who had been visiting him with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Johnson. Mrs. Johnson had just returned from a trip to the west, and reports a very enjoyable time.

Walter Burmeister went to Vesper last Thursday where he purchased two fine cows.

Mrs. Helen Peterson of Almond spent Sunday at the J. P. Peterson home.

Emmett Knuteson of Grand Rapids spent Sunday with home folks.

Miss Dagney Jensen gave a picnic at the closing of her school in Dist. No. 2 Saturday.

Emma Schroer and Lona Wollart of Grand Rapids spent Sunday at the Wm. Schreer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Jensen and family of Rudolph attended the picnic.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Knuteson spent Sunday at the river near Neekoosie.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet Thursday with Mrs. Geo. Peterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Knuteson of the Rapids were in this neighborhood Sunday.

Mrs. Peter Knuteson is entertaining his aunt from Green Bay this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Moran Hansen of Almond were Sunday visitors here.

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## LOCAL ITEMS

Clark Lyons caught an 8-pound pickerel below Nekoosa Thursday. Will Nobles expects to leave Wednesday for Milwaukee to be gone for several weeks. The home of Ben Hansen has been quarantined, one of the children of Mrs. Frank Jodot having a light attack of scarlet fever.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Ronne, Saturday, May 12.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Chambers autoed to Clintonville and New London Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Wileman of the town of Rudolph has issued invitations to the wedding of her daughter Veronice to August Langer, on Tuesday, May 22, at St. Lawrence Catholic church.

Sheriff Normington was a business visitor in Milwaukee on Tuesday.

Ward Johnson has purchased a new Ford touring car of Jensen & Ebbe.

J. D. Garow of the Hotel Witter, of Wausau, has purchased a seven-passenger Paige touring car.

Misses Clara Schroeder and Martha Kraske visited with their parents in Wausau over Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. Ratelle of Green Bay is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. B. Sutor, this week.

Miss Clara Stake of the town of Hansen was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday while in the city over Sunday.

Mrs. M. Buerger, who has been visiting relatives in this city, left for her home in Jackson, Wisconsin, on Wednesday.

Miss Alma Sanger left today for Milwaukee, after spending two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Sanger.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Ebbe and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sherman autoed to Nasenbush Sunday and spent the day with relatives.

Charles A. Dixon left on Wednesday for a trip thru the state of Minnesota in the interests of the Road Construction Co.

Rev. C. A. Mellicke returned Saturday from a week's business trip to Fargo, North Dakota. Mr. Mellicke reports things rather backward out with his family.

Mrs. T. P. Peenboom returned Monday from Madison where she has been spending the past two months visiting her sister and receiving medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Elbe and daughter Anna and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rowland of Waupaca autoed here on Sunday and spent the day with James Jensen.

Word received from Geo. B. McMullan during the past week is to the effect that he is gradually improving in health, altho the change for the better is very gradual.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Blodgett and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Booth of Marshfield autoed here Sunday and spent the day visiting at the Weller Wood and C. E. Boles homes.

Mrs. C. K. Knudsen departed Saturday evening for Sartell, Minnesota, where she will spend several months with her husband who is operating a dredge near there for the Knudsen Hill Dredge Co.

Alvin Schneider returned last week from Florida, where he had been acting as chauffeur during the past winter. Alvin expects to make an effort to get into the aviation corps of the complete recovery.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Genevieve Hayes and Leonard Hatton, both of this city, the event having occurred about a year ago. The young people are making their home in this city.

Messrs. Louis Eberhart and Julie Kruger of the town of Grand Rapids accompanied their wives to Marshfield on Monday where the ladies both underwent operations at the hospital there for the removal of their tonsils.

E. O. Reiser, who has been at Birnamwood during the past month, and where he has had charge of the store spent several days in the city the past week with his household goods. He on Monday left with his family for that place, where they will make their home.

Charles A. Budlong, inspector of county institutions, was in the city on Tuesday and Wednesday, and while here inspected the poor farm and paid a visit to Sheriff Normington. According to Mr. Budlong, some slight changes will have to be made in our city hall, as it is against the law to build a jail below the surface of the ground, altho the inspector stated that he did not know whether this would apply to a city lockup or not, but thought it would.

The infant baby of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Gaulke is seriously ill.

Engineer E. I. Philleo has rented office rooms over the Daly drug store.

Mrs. Louis Nequette of Wausau visited friends in the city over Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Bender was called to Minneapolis Monday by the death of her mother.

John Bell, Sr., has been seriously ill the past week, but at the present time is on the gain.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Allis of Wausau visited with relatives and friends in the city over Sunday.

Dan McKercher spent several days in Minneapolis last week looking after some business matters.

The Garden of Eden wasn't the only place in history where a man found Snakes Under his family Apple Tree.

Joe Zabawa, who is operating a dredge at Chokio, Minnesota, was home several days this week to visit with his family.

George P. Berkley of Appleton spent several days in the city last week looking after some business matters and visiting with friends.

Arthur Polansky, who has charge of the carpet department at the Johnson & Hilt store has been laid up with illness the past week.

Mrs. T. C. St. Louis, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edgar Kellogg during the past month, left on Friday for New Mexico to visit relatives.

Henry Knoll has traded his home on the west side for the Herman Kuehl farm at the south side. Mr. Knoll is moving his family on the place this week.

Harry Trudell of this city is booked to box Sam O'Brien of Auburndale as a preliminary at the next boxing show which is to be held at Marshfield on May 23rd.

Ter Thompson, who has been visiting his son in this city for the past couple of weeks, left on Tuesday for Fort Snelling to join his regiment which is in camp there.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Broderick of Fond du Lac spent several days in the city last week visiting with Mrs. Broderick's mother, Mrs. Joseph Whele, Sr., who has been sick.

Henry Reimer, who is employed as beater engineer at the paper mill at Rothchild, visited with his parents in Rudolph and relatives in this city from Friday until Wednesday.

Mrs. D. A. Tefer has so far received from her recent operation as to be taken to her home. Since the operation she has been getting along nicely and there is every evidence of a complete recovery.

Joseph Cohen received a consignment of pipe and perch amounting to 25 gallons which will be placed in the Wisconsin river Sunday. Ray Johnson also received 15 gallons which were released the same day.

Mr. and Mrs. F. MacKinnon returned from Madison where they had been visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. W. Jenkins, for several days. Mrs. Jenkins has gone to Fort Sherman where he has joined the Officers Reserve Corps.

The well known Sessions Brick Ice Cream will be sold at Otto's during the summer. Just the thing for dinners and parties.

Almond Press: Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Dernbach arrived here from Grand Rapids the latter part of last week and will spend the summer on the Wm. Kehl farm and Mr. Dernbach will assist Mr. Kehl with his farm work.

Chas. Sanger of Babcock autoed to Grand Rapids Sunday and spent the day with his brother, Robert, section boss of the St. Paul road. Chas. Sanger is slowly recovering from the severe injury he sustained several weeks ago when his gasoline car jumped the track.

Mr. O. N. Mortensen, who has been located at the Nash building over the Nash Grocery company since he came to this city, has leased offices in the new Citizens Bank building and expects to move into them about the first of May, provided things are in readiness by that time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walloch are now located at Harvey, North Dakota where Mr. Walloch is employed as chef in a hotel. They report that they like their new home very much.

Senator Isaac P. Witter spent several days in this city the past week looking after some business matters.

Joseph Cohen and Burton Brown returned the past week from Milwaukee with a Cadillac touring car which Mr. Cohen purchased from his brother Max. While in Milwaukee they dined on Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hirzy and Geo. B. McMillan who are patients at the Sacred Heart Sanitarium.

—Real estate is our specialty; fire and accident insurance is our hobby. Edward Pomaiville, dealer in real estate, loans and insurance. 81

George Moulton received a card from his son Edmund Saturday. Edmund was then in Chicago, and expected to leave within a few hours, altho he did not know where he was going. The card sent by Edmund was a picture of himself dressed in the army uniform, and he presented a fine appearance.

Louis Eberhart, one of the solid farmers of the town of Grand Rapids was a pleased customer at this office on Tuesday. Mr. Eberhart will soon commence the erection of a sixteen-foot addition to his barn, which when completed will give him a barn 86 feet in length and modern in all respects.

Otto J. Lee of Alderton was among the callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday. Mr. Lee reports that there have been forest fires raging out in his country for a week past and that the greater part of the country has been burned over and considerable damage done.

We have taken the agency for Sessions Brick Ice Cream and will be pleased to supply your needs. Call on us. Otto's Pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bronson are mourning the death of their infant girl Cecile, who passed away on Saturday from convulsions. The funeral was held on Sunday, Rev. R. J. Locke conducting the service. The family have the sympathy of the community in their loss.

The foundation for the new city hall is about completed, this part of the work being in charge of George Moulton, who has been rushing things as fast as the existing conditions would allow. If the remainder of the work moves forward as rapidly as this part of it has done, the place will be finished earlier in the season than most people expected.

The Y. M. C. A. of the country has started out to raise the sum of \$300,000 for the army, and of this amount the Wisconsin branch of the organization will supply the sum of \$100,000. The association expects to supply the men in the field with a lot of things not included in the list furnished by the government, and it is estimated that three million dollars will be no more than needed for the project.

The dry weather of the past couple of weeks has caused many fires to start in the woods in the country around here and the result was that the air has been filled with smoke for several days past. Down in Adams county large tracts of land have been burned over, and while there is little to burn in many places there has been enough to carry the fire from place to place and keep it burning, and where it has run thru standing timber there is no doubt but what much damage will be done by the killing of the smaller trees.

Sessions Brick Ice Cream in pints and quarts, assorted flavors, on sale at Otto's Pharmacy on and after Saturday. Fine for talking home.

George Forrard sold the Frank Kenney farm on the Clover road the past week to J. E. Knight of Illinois who arrived with his goods today to take possession of the place.

Hank Wasser who is employed as brakeman on the Soo line out of Wausau, arrived home the past week to visit with his mother and recuperated from the illness he received in traveling in Burlington and which put him in the hospital in that city for two months. Hank is still under the doctors care and is considering going up north to spend the summer on a farm as it is doubtful if he will be able to return to his work this summer.

## BISHOP SCHWEBACH HERE

The Rt. Rev. James Schwebach, D. D., bishop of LaCrosse, was in the city yesterday and today taking part in the confirmation exercises in the two Catholic churches in this city. Confirmation exercises occurred at St. Lawrence church on Wednesday, and at St. Peter & Paul church on Thursday, the class at the east side church having 193 in it.

## WANT TO INCREASE RATES

George Bonnell, industrial agent for the Northwestern road, and J. H. Judge, traveling agent for the C. M. & St. P. Ry. were in the city on business today and while here called at the Tribune office. Mr. Bonnell and Judge are looking over the situation in various parts of their railroad systems with a view to getting exact data along certain lines that will enable them to show the shipping conditions all over the state and country where they operate.

The railroads at the present time are asking the United States and state commissions for an increase in freight rates. They say this request is not made merely for the purpose of keeping up the profits, but in order to enable them to continue in operation. Everything that the railroad companies buy, including labor, has increased to a large extent during the past few years, but unlike the merchant, they have been unable to raise their prices in order to meet the increased cost of operation. The railroad officials feel that they are entitled to the moral support of the people in their requests, and it is entirely probable that the people do realize their needs and will be inclined to favor the necessary increase in rates.

## OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX TO RAISE IN PRICE

The following telegram was received by the Ragan Auto Sales: Fred O. Ragan, Grand Rapids, Wis.

Factory advise a substantial increase in list price of Oakland Six within a few days. We cannot protect you owing to extreme shortage. Wisconsin Oakland Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Present price \$875, Lansing. Act wisely and place your order now as the above is self-explanatory.

## RAGAN AUTO SALES

Opposite Amusement Hall.

## GRAND RAPIDS WON

The track meet held at the school grounds last Saturday between Grand Rapids and Marshfield resulted in a victory for Grand Rapids. There was not as large a crowd out to see the events as the boys had hoped.

If you want to buy or sell city or farm property, see or call George Forrard.

## WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE—Three milch cows. R. C. C. Veirs, town of Port Edwards.

FOR RENT—Two houses, one \$5.50 and one \$7.00, on 7th Ave. N. Joe Corriveau.

FOR RENT—Room in the MacKinon block, \$7, water and light extra. Inquire of Atty. A. J. Crowns, MacKinon block.

WANTED—By young man, a furnished room with private family. Address Lock Box 102, City.

FOR SALE—A lounge, 2 tables, cot, 2 washstands and one 1-seated buggy, cheap. Mrs. Arthur Stickels, west side.

FOR SALE—Room in the MacKinon block, \$7, water and light extra. Inquire of Atty. A. J. Crowns, MacKinon block.

FOR SALE—Two driving horses; one mare will drive single or double; also buggy and harness; will sell separate. Will be sold at a big bargain. Inquire at the Danitz meat market, west side.

FOR SALE—Two driving horses; one mare will drive single or double; also buggy and harness; will sell separate. Will be sold at a big bargain. Inquire at the Danitz meat market, west side.

FOR SALE—A two-cylinder motorcycle in fine condition. Geo. R. Kestner.

HOUSE FOR RENT OR SALE—557 Grant St., west side. Phone Howard Kuder, 5 A. 7, Rudolph.

FOR SALE CHEAP—1 or 2 lots corner 1st and Plover Sts., near Catholic church. Chas. Kern, R. 1, phone 4012.

TO LOAN—I have clients with money in amounts from \$200 up to \$1000 on improved farm or city property. Interest rates reasonable, and fair treatment. C. E. Boles.

FOR RENT—Dwelling, barn and large garden, known as Ristow or Ellis property, on Pittsville road, 2 miles from city; \$4 per month. C. E. Boles.

FOR SALE—A Partin-Palmer roadster; going very cheap. Tony Edwards at Stewart & Edwards meat market.

WANTED—To hear from party that has 80 or 120 acre farm for sale, if soil is good and price reasonable. address Box 44, Station A, Waterloo, Iowa.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Three Twentieth Century Kemp Manure Spreaders at two-thirds the present price. Nash Hardware Co.

FOR SALE—House about 8 years old. Grand Rapids Bakery.

FOR RENT—Good modern 7-room house, 3rd Ave. South. Inquire of Street R. R. Co.

FOR SALE—One 3/4 horse-power gasoline engine, just as good as new; going cheap. Howard Ticknor, city.

FOR SALE—Best northern Wisconsin cut-over lands and farms, 40 acres to sections, in the Fruit Belt.

Best transportation roads, schools and markets. Satisfactory terms. Call on or address F. Dunnebeck, Manager, Bayfield Investment Association, Ashland, Wisconsin. Office: Ashland National Bank Building. E. N. Pomaiville, local agent.

The new Soo depot has been entirely completed for some time past but has not been accepted by the company owing to a part of the contract work not being up to the standard demanded by the company. When this matter is adjusted and the place accepted it will be occupied at once. It is probably needless to state that the employees at the station are hoping that the matter will be adjusted in the near future.

## DEATH OF GEO. SURPRISE

Will Surprise of Port Edwards received word on Wednesday of the sudden death of his brother George at St. Paul. It is expected that the remains will arrive in Port Edwards Friday morning over the Milwaukee road, at which time arrangements for the funeral will be made.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Krumere are mourning the death of their 10-months-old baby boy, who died on Tuesday, the 15th instant, after a short illness. The funeral will be held this afternoon from the house at 12th and Chestnut streets, Rev. C. A. Melville of the First Moravian church officiating.

## LOST THEIR BABY BOY

## Providing Banking Protection

The vast resources of the Federal Reserve System, now over a thousand million dollars are contributed by the depositors in banks which, like ourselves, are members of this great system.

The largest and the smallest of our depositors each contributes in the same proportion to this fund, which gives protection to all.

If you haven't this protection already you ought not to delay.

You secure it the









## ROSE STANTON ALDRICH MEETS A FAMOUS ACTRESS AND HEARS SOME PUZZLING STATEMENTS ABOUT THE RELATIONS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES

**SYNOPSIS**—Rose Stanton, student at the University of Chicago, is put off a street car in the rain after an argument with the conductor. She is accosted by a young man who offers help and escorts her home. An hour later, this man, Rodney Aldrich, well-to-do lawyer, appears at the home of his sister, the wealthy Mrs. Whitney, to attend a birthday dinner in his honor. Mrs. Whitney suggests that it's about time Rodney looked around for a wife. He laughs at her, but two months later he marries Rose Stanton.

### CHAPTER IV—Continued.

She refused to hear a word more in those circumstances. "I'm coming straight down," she said, "and we'll go somewhere for lunch. Don't you realize that we can't talk about it like this? Of course you wouldn't, but it's this."

Over the lunch-table she got as detailed an account of the affair as Rodney, in his somnambulistic condition, was able to give her, and she passed it on to Martin that evening as they drove across to the North side for dinner.

"Well, that all sounds exactly like Rodney," he commented. "I hope you like the girl!"

"That isn't what I hope," said Frederica. "At least it isn't what I'm most concerned about. I hope I can make her like me. Rodney's the only brother I've got in the world, and I'm not going to lose him if I can help it. That's what will happen if she doesn't like me."

As it happened, though, she forgot all about her resolution almost with her first look at Rose. Rodney's attempt at description of her had been well-meaning; but what he had prepared his sister for, unconsciously of course, in his emphasis on one or two phases of their first acquaintance, had been a sort of slatternly Amazon. But the effect of this was, really, very happy; because when perfectly presented, well-bred, admirably poised young girl came into the room and greeted her neither shyly nor eagerly, nor with any affection of ease, a girl who didn't try to pretend it wasn't a critical moment for her, but was game enough to meet it without any evidences of panic—when Frederica realized that this was the Rose whom Rodney had been telling her about, she fell in love with her on the spot.

Annoyed, as she watched the girl and heard her talk, she found she was considering, not Rose's availability as a wife for Rodney, but Rodney's as a husband for her. It was this, perhaps, that led her to say, at the end of her leave-taking, "Roddy has been such a wonderful brother, always, to me, that I suspect you'll find him, sometimes, being a brother to you. Don't let it hurt you if that happens!"

### CHAPTER V.

The Princess Cinderella.

When the society editor of "America's foremost newspaper," as in its trade-mark it proclaims itself to be, announced that the Rodney Aldriches had taken the Allison McCraes' house, furnished, for a year, beginning in October, she spoke of it as an ideal arrangement. As everybody knew, it was an ideal house for a young married couple, and it was equally evident that the Rodney Aldriches were an ideal couple for it.

In the sense that it left nothing to further realization, it was an ideal house; an old house in the Chicago sense, built over into something very much older still—Tudor, perhaps—Jacobean, anyway. In the supplementary matters of furniture, hangings, rugs and pictures, the establishment presented the last politely spoken word in things as they ought to be. If you happened to like that sort of thing, it was precisely the sort of thing you'd like.

The same sort of neat, fully acquired perfection characterized the McCrae's domestic arrangements. Every year they went off around the world in one direction or another, and rented their house, furnished, for exactly enough to pay all their expenses. On the alternate years they came back and spent two years' income living in their house.

Florence McCrae was an old friend of Rodney's and it was her notion that it would be just the thing he'd want. Rodney knew for himself what the house was—complete down to the corkscrews. And six thousand dollars a year was simply dirt cheap.

To clinch the thing, Florence went around and saw Frederica about it. And Frederica, after listening non-committally, dashed off to the last meeting of the Thursday club (all this happened in June, just before the wedding) and talked the matter over with Violet Williamson on the way over.

"John said once," observed Violet, "that if we had to live in that house, he'd either go out and buy a plush Morris-chair from feather-your-neck Saltzman's, and a golden-oak side-board, or else run amuck."

Frederica grinned, but was sure it wouldn't affect Rodney that way. As for Rose, she thought Rose would like it—for a while, anyway. But this wasn't the point. "I'm so—foolish about old Rodney, that I can't be sure I haven't—well, caught being mad about Rose from him. It all depends, you see, on whether Rose is going to be a hit this winter or not. If she doesn't—go (and it all depends on her; Rodney won't be much help), why, having a house like that might be pretty sad. So, if you're a true friend, you'll tell me what you think."

"What I really think," said Violet—of course I suppose I'd say this anyway, but I do honestly mean it—is that she'll be what John calls a 'knock-out.' She's so perfectly simple. She's never—don't you know—being anything. She just is. And she

with more truth than he pretended to himself, that it was enough to make anybody solemn to look at her.

### CHAPTER VI.

**The First Question and Its Answer.**

Rose's instinctive attitude toward the group of young to middle-aged married people into which her own marriage had introduced her was founded on the assumption that, allowing for occasional exceptions, the husbands and wives felt toward each other as she and Rodney did—were held together by the same irresistible, unanalyzable attraction.

Oh, there were bumps and bruises, of course! She had seen Rodney drop, of now and again into a scowling abstraction, during which it was so evident he didn't want to talk to her, or even be reminded that she was about, that she had gone away flushed and wondering and needing an effort to hold back the tears.

These weren't frequent occurrences, though, and did not weaken her idea that, barring tragic and disastrous types—unfaithful husbands, cold, mercenary wives—which had to be admitted as existing—marriage was a state whose happy satisfactions could, more or less, be taken for granted.

It was something that Simone Greville said which gave rise to her first misgiving that marriage was not, perhaps, even between people who loved each other—quite as simple as it seemed. No one has studied our isolated and cultivated classes with more candor and penetration than this great Franco-Austrian actress. She had ample opportunities for observation, because, while she played to houses that couldn't be dressed to look more than third best, she was enormously in demand for luncheons, teas, dinners, suppers, Christmas bazaars, charity dances, and so on.

Rose had met her a number of times before the incident referred to happened, but had always surveyed the actress from afar.

She hung about, within earshot when it was possible, and watched, leaving the active duties of entertainment to heavily cultured Illuminati like the Howard Wests, or to clever creatures like Hermione Woodruff and Frederica, and Constance Crawford, whose French was good enough to fill in the interstices in Madame Greville's English.

She was standing about like that at a tea one afternoon, when she heard the actress make the remark that American women seemed to her to be an exception to what she had always supposed to be the general law of sex attraction.

It was taken, by the rather tense little circle gathered around her, as a compliment; exactly as, no doubt, Greville intended it to be taken. But her look flashed out beyond the confines of the circle and encountered a pair of big, luminous eyes, under brows that had a perplexed pucker in them. Thereupon she laughed straight into Rose's face and said, lifting her head a little, but not her voice:

"One question more," said the Frenchwoman, "and now an idle one, you will believe that? Alors! You love your husband. No need to ask that. But what do you mean by love? Something vital and strong and essential—the meeting of thought with thought, need with desire, with desire?"

"Yes," said Rose after a little silence, "that's what I mean."

There was another silence, while the Frenchwoman gazed contemplatively out of the open window of the Illumine.

Then Rose said: "But you are going to tell me what you meant about—American women."

Madame Greville took her time about answering. "They are an enigma to me," she said. "I confess it. I haven't even seen such women anywhere as these upper-class Americans. They are beautiful, clever; they know how to dress. For the first hour, or day, or week, of an acquaintance, they have a charm quite incomparable. And, up to a certain point, they exercise it. Your jeunes filles are amazing. All over the world, men go mad about them. But when they marry . . ." She finished the sentence with a ghost of a shrug, and turned to Rose. "Can you account for them? Were you wondering at them, too, with those great eyes of yours? Alors! Are we puzzled by the same thing? What is it, to you, they lack?"

Rose stirred, smiled that irresistible wide smile of hers, and came, not frightened a bit, nor, exactly, embarrassed; certainly not into pretension; she was not surprised, and a little breathlessly at a loss what to say.

"I'm Rose Aldrich," she said. "In words, say, 'I'm just Rose Aldrich.' It was the little bond in her voice that carried that impression. "And I suppose I was—looking that way, because I was wishing I knew exactly what you meant by what you said."

Greville's eyes, somehow, concentrated and intensified their gaze upon the flushed young face—took a sort of plunge, so it seemed to Rose, to the very depths of her own. It was an electrifying thing to have happened to you.

"Mon Dieu!" she said. "Tal grande envie de vous le dire." She hesitated the fraction of a moment, glanced at a tiny watch set in a ring upon the middle finger of her right hand, took Rose by the arm as if to keep her from getting away, and turned to her hostess.

"You must forgive me," she said, "if I make my farewells a little soon. I am under orders to have some air each day before I go to the theater and if it is to be done at all today, it must be now. I am sorry. I have had a very pleasant afternoon."

"Make your farewells also, my child," she concluded, turning to her hostess, "because you are going with me."

No sooner were they seated in the actress' car and headed north along



"I've Got a Whole Day Just to Enjoy Being Myself!"

the drive, than, instead of answering Rose's question, the actress repeated one of her own.

"I ask you who you are, and you say your name—Rose something. But that tells me nothing. Who are you—one of them?"

"No, not exactly," said Rose. "Only by accident. The man I married is—one of them. In a way, I mean, because of his family and all that. And so they take me in."

"So you are married," said the Frenchwoman. "But not since long?"

"Six months," said Rose.

She said it so with the air of regarding it as a very considerable period of time, that Greville laughed. "But tell me about him, then, this husband

of yours. I saw him perhaps at the theater this afternoon?"

Rose laughed. "No, he draws the line at teens," she said. "He says that from seven o'clock on, until as late as I like, he's—game, you know—willing to do whatever I like. But until seven, there are no—well, he says, siren songs for him."

"Tell me—you will forgive the indiscretion of a stranger?—how has it arrived that you married him? Was it one of your American romances?"

"It didn't seem very romantic," said Rose. "We just happened to get acquainted, and we knew almost straight off that we wanted to marry each other, so we did, and—it came out very well."

"It 'came out'?" questioned the actress.

"Yes," said Rose. "Ended happily, you know."

"Ended!" Madame Greville echoed. Then she laughed.

Rose flushed and smiled at herself. "Of course, I don't mean that," she admitted. "And I suppose six months isn't so very long. Still you could find out quite a good deal!"

"What is his affair?" The actress preferred asking another question, it seemed, to committing herself to an answer to Rose's unspoken one. "Is he one of your—what you call, tired business men?"

"He's never tired," said Rose, "and he's not a business man. He's a lawyer—a rather special kind of lawyer. He has other lawyers, mostly, for his clients. He's awfully enthusiastic about it. He says it's the finest profession in the world, if you don't let yourself get dragged down into the stupid routine of it. It certainly sounds thrilling when he tells about it."

The actress looked round at her. "So," she said, "you follow his work as he follows your play? He talks seriously to you about his affairs?"

"Why, yes," said Rose, "we have wonderful talks." Then she hesitated. "At least we used to have. There hasn't seemed to be much time lately. I suppose that's it."

"One question more," said the Frenchwoman, "and now an idle one, you will believe that? Alors! You love your husband. No need to ask that. But what do you mean by love? Something vital and strong and essential—the meeting of thought with thought, need with desire with desire?"

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"Make your farewells also, my child," she concluded, turning to her host

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WHY AMERICA'S CROPS COUNT

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

SOME CIRCULATION

Boston Post.—The largest newspaper circulation in the world are completely outdone by the distribution of President Wilson's momentous address, asking for a declaration of war against Germany. About all the newspapers of the world, during the address or some part of it, delayed in Tuesday's following. That night an enormous number of readers. But in addition to the governments of France and Italy, have ordered it printed in full and posted on all public bill-boards throughout the country. In France the minister of public instruction has decreed that it shall be read in every school, lyceum and college. It appears that the speech will actually be read by, or to, the entire French nation.

The best estimate is that by now fully 1,000,000,000 persons have seen or heard this epoch-making message to humanity. It is worthy of the honor.

Regarding the fixing of prices of food products, Secretary of Agriculture Houston says: "No agency now has power to fix such prices. I have suggested that congress confer power on the government to fix minimum and maximum prices to the emergency requires that there be a price of a minimum price to producers would be to stimulate production of certain staple products by assuring farmers that these products would not be disposed of below a certain level which would give them a reasonable return and would not cause them to suffer loss in any event. It would have to be done under proper regulation. The shortage of important crops in this country, the greatly depleted resources abroad, and the waste and destruction in Europe should cause a continuance of remunerative prices but as an additional assurance to farmers the power should be vested in the government. It is not suggested that maximum prices be fixed by producers, but that power to fix such prices governing the distribution of products be given to the government to be used if necessary to control unmerciful speculation and manipulation in the marketing of food products. It is of the first importance that no step be omitted greatly to increase the supply, especially of the great staple food products of the United States, in every direction."

THIEVES BY ANOTHER NAME

The thieves of Russia recently held a meeting at which there were delegations from every branch of the "proletariat" and at the meeting they demanded that they be given some recognition in the new government. Some of them, it seems, wanted to reform, and they stated that the impossible without the help of the people. While the meeting was in session, one of the crowd discovered that he had been relieved of his pocketbook, and like the unpatriotic case that he was, put up a howl about his loss. He was assured that the job had not been done by one of the profession, and in order to appease him, a collection was taken up among the assembled thieves and his loss made good.

So the thieves of various cults hold meetings in this country. They do not come to us with promises of reformation, but with assurances that they are not thieves, and will not be. Some of them, the handlers of petrified gold—some are speculators in foodstuffs, some are manufacturers in cotton or wool or stocks and bonds, or whatever else that can be used to bleed the public. And while the crowd stands by with their mouths open, listening to their profession, and assurances of the importance, they discover that the price has gone up to the consumer and possibly down to the producer with no reason for either change. They are too dumbfounded to put up a howl like the Russian peasant who had been robbed of his bread and butter, or if they do howl there is no taking up of a collection to make up the deficiency. Over here it is the law of supply and demand that does the business, only the law always works for the benefit of the speculator, and never for the benefit of the consumer or the producer.

However, the time is coming when even the worms in America will revolt against this form of robbery and the thieves will find themselves being treated like the thieves of Russia were, where it was the custom to round them up and eliminate them like rats, mice and ticks. It was this action on the part of the people over there that put the fear of God into the souls of the guilty ones and made them want to reform.

MEAT SUPPLY OF COUNTRY  
MUST BE INCREASED

The United States Government is urging increased raising of pigs. The meat supply of the country must be increased, and the quickest way to do it is by raising hogs.

Concerning the production of pork, the department of agriculture has the following to say:

"The meat supply of the country can be increased more quickly by the 'hog route' than by any other. The country's need to augment its supply is great, but prevailing high prices alone should be sufficient inducement to farmers to raise hogs. The prospect of success was so bright that the high price ruling in all markets show that the demand for pork is in excess of the supply."

For easy money the hog is unequalled, according to the bureau of animal industry of the department. The bureau points out that the hog, which is eating more than ever before, is a cheap farm animal, obligingly eats all of the farm's by-products. Kitchen refuse, skim milk, scraps from the table, may all be turned into palatable pork in short order.

One point brought out is that increased production of pork would lower the prices of beef.

That it may become the fad for each child to raise a pig, was pointed out following the adoption of such asinine, with modifications, in Ohio.

## EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

## BLANKS ARE RECEIVED

Robert Morris motored to Grand Rapids Sunday in his new car and brought home his wife who had been visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Johnson. Mrs. Johnson has just returned from a trip to the west, and reports very enjoyable time.

Last reports from Albert Stoffel are that he is doing real nicely since his operation for appendicitis at the Mayo Clinic hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Cutler motored to Grand Rapids Sunday and spent the day with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cowell.

A short but appropriate program was rendered at the church Sunday, it being Mother's Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dingeldein and family drove to Grand Rapids Friday evening in their new car.

Mrs. C. W. Blueton left this week.

Mrs. Pauline Robinson left Tuesday for Grand Rapids where she entered the hospital for an operation.

We all wish for her a speedy recovery.

Fred Burgess and Miss Bessie Cutler drove to Grand Rapids Sunday in Mr. Burgess' new car.

Mr. and Mrs. Moran Hansen of Almond were Sunday visitors here.

MISS CLARA WINCENTSEN-IRWIN

The members of the Dorcas society were pleasantly entertained on Friday afternoon at the home of Miss Mabel Atkins. The afternoon was spent in sewing, and social converse at the close of which a dainty repast was served.

Mr. Smeis lost a valuable horse on

Monday night.

Frankel Kronheim is home again from ironwood, Michigan, where he has been spending a few days.

Mrs. John Larson has rented her farm to Ed Mozeniski for the coming year.

Verner Johnson has gone to Port

Employment where he has secured em

ployment with Matt Anderson and son Josef were

week end visitors at Crammoor.

John Buege left on Monday for Grand Rapids after spending some time with his grandmother here.

Mr. and Mrs. Shultz and Gust

Shultz of Crammoor were Sunday

guests at the G. Anderson home.

Miss Clara Buege of Minneapolis, Minnesota, is visiting relatives and friends here.

Mrs. G. Anderson entertained a

number of her friends at her home

Sunday afternoon. Refreshments

were served and a very pleasant

afternoon was reported.

William Berg and children Bertha

and Robert of Grand Rapids, spent

Monday evening at the Berg home

here.

Mrs. Tillie Bernicke and daughter

Merrile are home from a few days

visit at the Robinson home in Grand

Rapids.

VANDRIESSEN

Forest fires are raging in this vicinity.

Edward Elmer and Charles Brown returned Saturday from Birchwood, where they have been looking over land.

The club met at Andrew Carlson's

Saturday night. Quite a crowd attended. The next meeting will be at Ernest Martin, May 20.

Katherine Evans and son George were Kitterer shoppers Monday.

Mrs. M. S. Winegarden and Mrs.

Mrs. Bates were Sunday visitors at the Richard Carlson home.

Alexander Bass was a Grand Rapids shopkeeper Saturday.

Jess Evans is on the sick list this week.

Audience Irwin and Clara Wincenten were callers at the Israel Kellner home Sunday evening.

Andrew Carlson was a shopkeeper in Kellner Monday.

Mrs. M. Carlson and two daughters

and Mrs. L. Olsen were Grand Rapids visitors one day this week. Lincoln Carlson drove them up in his car.

Miss Clara Wincenten of Grand Rapids is here visiting her sister, Mrs. H. S. Brown.

Herbert Carlson came home last week from a trip to Des Moines, Iowa. Israel Jerry was a Grand Rapids business visitor Monday.

Miss Fria Crook is visiting relatives in Rudolph this week.

Elmer Babcock and family went to Grand Rapids Monday night to see the cavalry drill. They reported the show as good.

The Biron Park band club, composed of the school girls, met for the last time at the club house Friday evening. Games were played, followed by light refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Akey spent Sunday in Rudolph.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Max Juskey in Biron last week.

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Consider your purchasing at this time. Make sure of the necessity of every demand and the returns from every dollar you spend. Put the rest of your money in your Savings Account and you will be doing a real service for your country.

## Bank of Grand Rapids

West Side

## Did You Ever Visit a Brewery and See How Beer Was Made?

Did you ever witness how ripened golden grain is malted and mixed with pure distilled water flavored with aromatic hops and bottled for Your Own Table?

A Brewery is the cleanest, most thoroughly sanitary food producing establishment to be found anywhere.

Beer, the combination of food and drink is made under sanitary conditions, in sanitary establishments, of Nature's own produce.

Ripened golden grain, pure spring water and hops.

Nature taught man to use beer 5,000 years ago as a healthful food and drink.

Beer is to be used moderately as any other food and beverage.

Order a Case Today

## GRAND RAPIDS BREWING CO.

24 Bottles for \$1.15

Phone 177



Styleplus \$17  
Clothes

You know their character and the price.

Styleplus Clothes speak for themselves—the nationally known, one price suit.

Everything else has gone up—the price of Styleplus Clothes still remains the same, \$17.

Styleplus all wool fabrics, plus perfect fit, plus expert tailoring, plus guaranteed wear—and the price is still \$17.

A wide choice of models, cloth and color makes you sure of a satisfactory selection.

The maker's guarantee is as strong as it can be made—you can't go wrong.

## JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

## READY! AIM, FIRE!

Framingham, Massachusetts, has, in effect, issued a challenge to the smaller-sized cities of this country in a race to become the hardest town to die in from any cause except old age. A large insurance company is backing the town with a hundred thousand dollars. Nevertheless, I feel confident that one or more of our Wisconsin cities of the same size could give Framingham a good race and do it mainly on our own power.

Like most big enterprises, the proposed Framingham organization is simple. That does not mean easy. The processes are definite, however, and each one is easy of accomplishment. But each detail needs to be carried out without a slip. And that is where the difficulty lies. As everybody from Edison, Ford, etc., to the village blacksmith knows, it takes patience and persistence.

The Framingham experiment is designed to be a demonstration of what can be done in any community with its own resources. The plan in a word is to discover every case of illness early and give it proper treatment to roust out disease producing conditions and keep them out. It will take a couple of years, at least, to demonstrate unmistakable results.

I do not see any good reason why any town and country needs to wait two years to have something proved to them which common sense cannot dodge without definite demonstration.

This is not a knock for the Framingham enterprise, because the majority of ordinary towns will want to be shown.

But this isn't the characteristic Wisconsin way of going at things. In the Civil War, we didn't need to be shown that the Union could be saved before the Iron Brigade could be organized. Our leadership, dairying, agriculture, iron and other industries wasn't secured by trying to demonstrate the value of living back and waiting for some other state or community to show us. It is a characteristic of Wisconsin to think things out, see every side of a problem, and then proceed to the solution of it without further waste of time.

We have in this state, perhaps, the most all-round healthful climate in the whole world. We are well-to-do. Our people have, as fine a supply of good blood, hard muscles and steady nerves as any people on earth. Why shouldn't we become the healthiest?

Why aren't we already so? So far, we have been but getting the country and getting our cut-over land in present condition.

While enough remains to be done in this direction, enough has been done to provide time to look about and see what can be accomplished to make life really complete and more safe. The University Extension Division stands ready to put its available resources, and other assistance, at the disposal of your town in an effort designed to rival that of Framingham as "the best place to work and the healthiest and happiest place to be active in." Your correspondence is solicited.

May 17. Notice to Prove Will and Notice to Creditors

State of Wisconsin, County Court, Wood County, in the County of Wood, in the State of Wisconsin, on the 17th day of May, 1917, in the County Court, in the City of Grand Rapids, County of Wood, and State of Wisconsin, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1917, at the court house, in the city of Grand Rapids, county of Wood and state of Wisconsin, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1917, at the court house, in the city of Grand Rapids, county of Wood and state of Wisconsin, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1917, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1917, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1917, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1917, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1917, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1917, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1917, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1917, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1917, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1917, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1917, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1917, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1917, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

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And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

And Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1918, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Herman Hill.

## LOCAL ITEMS

Clark Lyons caught an 8-pound pickerel below Nekoosa Thursday. Will Nobles expects to leave Wednesday for Milwaukee to be gone for several weeks. The home of Ben Hansen has been quarantined, one of the children of Mrs. Frank Jodotich having a light attack of scarlet fever.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Renne, Saturday, May 12.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Chambers autod to Clintonville and New London Sunday.

Rudolph has issued invitations to the wedding of her daughter Veronika to August Langer, on Tuesday, May 22, at St. Lawrence Catholic church.

Sorrell Normington was a business visitor in Milwaukee on Tuesday.

Ward Johnson has purchased a new Ford touring car of Jonson & Ebbe.

J. D. Gerow of the Hotel Witter, has purchased a seven-passenger Paige touring car.

Moses Chan Schroeder and Martha Krusko visited with their parents in Wausau over Sunday.

Mrs. George Rataj of Green Bay is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. B. Sauer, this week.

Mrs. Clara Stahl of the town of Hanson was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday while in the city shopping.

Mrs. M. Duorger, who has been visiting relatives in this city, left for Milwaukee, after spending two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Sanger.

Charles A. Dixon left on Wednesday for a trip thru the state of Minnesota in the interests of the Road Construction Co.

Rev. C. A. Mollecko returned Saturday from a week's business trip to Fargo, North Dakota. Mr. Mollecko reports things rather backward out there.

Mrs. T. P. Peerenboom returned Monday from Madison where she has been spending the past two months visiting her sister and receiving medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. A. and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Reuterd of Wausau visited here on Sunday and spent the day with James Jonson.

Word received from Geo. B. McAllister during the past week is to the effect that he is gradually improving in health, with the change for the better very gradual.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Blodgett and family and Mr. and Mrs. George Booth of Marshfield autod here Sunday and spent the day visiting at the Walter Wood and C. E. Boles homes.

Mrs. C. C. Knudsen departed Saturday evening for St. Paul, Minnesota, where she will spend several months with her husband who is operating a dredge near there for the Knudsen-Hill Dredge Co.

Alvin Schueler returned last week from Florida, where he had been acting as chauffeur during the past winter. Alvin expects to make an effort to get into the aviation corps of the regular army.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Geneva Hayes and Leonard Lutton, both of this city, the event having occurred about a year ago. The young people are making their home in this city.

Messrs. Louis Eberhart and Julie Kruger of the town of Grand Rapids accompanied their wives to Marshfield on Monday where the ladies both underwent operations at the hospital there for the removal of their tonsils.

B. O. Reiser, who has been at Milwaukee during the past month, and where he has had charge of a store spent several days in the city the past week packing his household goods, and on Monday left with his family for that place, where they will make their home.

Charles A. Badling, inspector of county institutions, was in the city on Tuesday and Wednesday, and while here inspected the poor farm and paid a visit to Sheriff Normington. According to Mr. Badling, some slight changes will have to be made in our city hall, as it is against the law to build a jail below the surface of the ground, while the inspector stated that he did not know whether this would apply to a city lockup or not, but thought it would.

Joseph Cohen received a consignment of 25 gallons which were placed in the Wisconsin river Sunday. Ray Johnson also received 15 gallons which were released the same day.

Mr. and Mrs. F. MacKinnon returned Friday from Madison where they had been visiting their daughter Mrs. J. W. Jenkins, for several days. Mr. Jenkins has gone to Fort Sheridan where he has joined the Officers Reserve Corps.

The well known Sessions Brick Company will be on sale at Otto's during the summer. Just the thing for dinners and parties.

Almond Press: Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Dernbach arrived here from Grand Rapids the latter part of last week and will spend the summer on the Wm. Kehl farm and Mr. Dernbach will assist Mr. Kehl with his farm work.

Chas. Sanger of Babcock autod to Grand Rapids Sunday and spent the day with his brother Robert, section boss of the St. Paul Ry. who is slowly recovering from the severe injuries he sustained several weeks ago when his gasoline car jumped the track.

Dr. O. N. Mortensen, who has been located in the Nash building over the Nash Grocery company since he came to this city, has leased offices in the new Citizens Bank building and expects to move into them about the first of May, provided things are in readiness by that time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walloch are located at Harvey North Dakota where Mr. Walloch is employed as chef in a hotel. They report that they like their new home very much.

Senator Isaac P. Witler spent several days in this city in the past week looking after some business matters.

Joseph Cohen and Burton Brown returned the past week from Milwaukee with a Cadillac touring car which Mr. Cohen purchased from his brother, Max. While in Milwaukee they called on Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hupy and Geo. B. McMillan who are patients at the Sacred Heart Sanitarium.

Real estate is our specialty; fire and accident insurance is our hobby. Edward Ponamville, dealer in real estate, loans and insurance. 3t

George Moulton received a card from his son Edmund Saturday. Edmund was then in Chicago, and expected to leave within a few hours, after he did not know where he was going. The card sent by Edmund was a picture of himself dressed in the army uniform, and he presented this in appearance.

Louis Eberhart, one of the solid farmers of the town of Grand Rapids was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday. Mr. Eberhart will soon commence the erection of a sixteen-foot addition to his barn, which when completed will give him a barn 86 feet in length and modern in all respects.

Otto J. Leu of Altdorf was among the callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday. Mr. Leu reports that there have been forest fires raging out in his country for a week past and that the greater part of the country has been burned over and considerable damage done.

We have taken the agency for Sessions Brick Ice Cream and will be pleased to supply your needs. Call on us. Otto's Pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bronson are mourning the death of their infant girl Coddie, who passed away on Saturday with convulsions. The funeral was held Sunday, Rev. R. J. Lockett conducting the services. The family have the sympathy of the community in their loss.

The foundation for the new city hall is about completed, this part of the work being in charge of George Moulton, who has been pushing things as fast as the existing conditions would allow. If the remainder of the work moves forward as rapidly as this part of it has done, the place will be finished earlier in the season than most people expected.

The Y. M. C. A. of the country has started out to raise the sum of \$30,000,000 for the army, and of this amount the Wisconsin branch of the organization will supply the sum of \$100,000. The association expects to supply the men in the field with a lot of things not included in the list furnished by the government, and it is estimated that three million dollars will be more than needed for the project.

The dry weather of the past couple of weeks has caused many fires to start in the woods in the country around here and the result was that the air has been filled with smoke for several days past. Down in Adams County large tracts of land have been burned over and while there is little to burn in many places there has been enough to carry the fire from place to place and keep it burning, and where it has run thru standing timber there is no doubt but what much damage will be done by the killing of the smaller trees.

The infant baby of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Gaulke is seriously ill.

Engelbert D. I. Phibbs has rented office rooms over the Daly drug store.

Mrs. Louis Nequette of Wausau visited friends in the city over Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Bender was called to Minocqua Monday by the death of her mother.

John Bell, Sr. has been seriously ill the past week, but at the present time is on the gain.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Allie of Wausau visited relatives and friends in the city over Sunday.

Dan McKeen spent several days in Minneapolis last week looking after some business matters.

The Gordon of Edon wasn't the only place in history where a man found Snake Tracks under his family Apple Tree.

Jon Zabawa, who is operating a dredge at Chokio, Minnesota, was home several days this week to visit with his family.

George B. Boykin of Appleton spent several days in the city last week looking after some business matters and visiting with friends.

Arthur Polansky, who has charge of the carpet department at the Johnson & Hill store has been laid up with illness the past week.

Mr. T. C. St. Louis, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edgar Kollega during the past month, left on Friday for New Mexico to visit relatives.

Henry Knoll has traded his home on the west side for the Hormann Kuehl farm at the south side. Mr. Knoll is moving his family on the place this week.

Harry Trudeil of this city is booked to box Sam C. Bryon of Athurndale as a preliminary at the next boxing show which is to be held at Marshfield on May 25th.

Ted Thompson, who has been visiting his parents in this city for the past couple of weeks, left on Tuesday for Fort Snelling to join his regiment which is in camp there.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Broderick of Fond du Lac spent several days in the city last week visiting with Mrs. Broderick's mother, Mrs. Joseph Wheeler, Sr., who has been sick.

Jenny Reiner, who is employed as beater engineer at the paper mill at Rosholt, visited with his parents in Rudolph and relatives in this city from Friday until Wednesday.

Mrs. D. A. Teifor has so far recovered from her recent operation as to be taken to her home. Since the operation she has been getting along nicely and there is every evidence of a complete recovery.

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Sessions Brick Ice Cream in pints and quarts, assorted flavors, on sale at Otto's Pharmacy and after Saturday.

George F. P. sold the Frank Konoway home on the Plover road the past week to J. H. Knight of Illinois who arrived with his goods today to take possession of the place.

Hank Wanner who is employed as brakeman on the Soo Line out of Wausau, arrived home the past week to visit with his mother and recuperate from the injuries he received in February in Burlington and which put him in the hospital for two months.

Bishop Schwebach here

The Rev. James Schwebach, D. D., bishop of La Crosse, was in the city yesterday and today taking part in the confirmation exercises held at the two Catholic churches in this city. Confirmation exercises occurred at St. Lawrence church on Wednesday, and at St. Peter & Paul church today, the class at the east side church having 193 in it.

WANT TO INCREASE RATES

George Bonnell, industrial agent for the Northwestern road, and J. H. Judge, traveling agent for the C. M. St. P. Ry. were in the city on business today and while here called at the Tribune office. Messrs. Bonnell and Judge are looking over the situation in various parts of their way systems with a view to getting exact data along certain lines that will enable them to show the shipping conditions all over the state and country where they operate.

The railroads at the present time are asking the United States and state commissions for an increase in freight rates. They say this request is not made merely for the purpose of keeping up the profits, but in order to enable them to continue in operation. Everything that the railroad companies buy, including labor, has increased to a large extent during the past few years, but unlike the merchant, they have been unable to raise their prices in order to meet the increased cost of operation. The railroad officials feel that they are entitled to the moral support of the people in their requests, and it is only probable that the people do realize their needs and will be inclined to favor the necessary increase in rates.

OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX TO RAISE IN PRICE

The following telegram was received by the Ragan Auto Sales:

Rev. C. R. Jones,  
Grand Rapids, Wisc.

Factory advised a substantial increase in list price of Oakland Six within a few days. We cannot protect you owing to extreme shortage.

Wisconsin Oakland Co.,  
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Present price \$875, Lansing, Act

now and place your order now as above is self-explanatory.

RAGAN AUTO SALES,  
Opposite Amusement Hall.

GRAND RAPIDS WON

The track meet held at the school grounds last Saturday between Grand Rapids and Marshfield resulted in a victory for Grand Rapids. There was not as large a crowd out to see the events as the boys had hoped.

If you want to buy or sell city or farm property, see or call George F. P. Wanner.

WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE.—Three milk cows.

R. C. C. Vehrs, town of Port Edwards.

31

FOR RENT.—Two houses, one \$5.50

and one \$7.00, on 7th Ave. N. Joe Corriveau.

21

FOR RENT.—Room in the MacKinnon block, \$7, water and light extra.

Inquire at Atty. A. J. Crowns, MacKinnon block.

22

WANTED.—By young man, a furnished room with private family.

Address Lock Box 102, City.

FOR SALE.—A lounge, 2 tables, etc.

2 washstands and one seated buggy, cheap. Mrs. Arthur Sickels, West side.

11-pd

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—10

## LOCAL ITEMS

Clark Lyons caught an 8-pound pickerel below Nekoosa Thursday.

Will Nobles expects to leave Wednesday for Milwaukee to be gone for several weeks.

The home of Ben Hansen has been quarantined, one of the children of Mrs. Frank Jorgditch having a light attack of scarlet fever.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Renne, Saturday, May 12.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Chambers auctored to Clintonville and New London Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Wichman of the town of Rudolph has issued invitations to the wedding of her daughter Veronica to August Langer, on Tuesday, May 22, at St. Lawrence Catholic church.

Sheriff Normington was a business visitor in Milwaukee on Tuesday.

Ward Johnson has purchased a new Ford touring car of Jensen & Ebele.

J. D. Gerow of the Hotel Witter, has purchased a seven-passenger Paige touring car.

Misses Clara Schroeder and Martha Krasko visited with their parents in Wausau over Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. Rabois of Green Bay is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. B. Stiter, this week.

Miss Clara Stake of the town of Hansen was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday while in the city shopping.

Mrs. M. Buerger, who has been visiting relatives in this city, left for her home in Jacksion, Wisconsin, on Wednesday.

Miss Alma Sanger left today for Milwaukee, after spending two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Sanger.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Ebbe and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sherman auctored to Naslonville Sunday and spent the day with friends.

Charlie A. Dixon left on Wednesday for a trip thru the state of Minnesota in the interests of the Roof Construction Co.

Rev. C. A. Meilicke returned Saturday from a week's business trip to Fargo, North Dakota. Mr. Meilicke reports things rather backward out there.

Mrs. T. P. Peerenboom returned Monday from Madison where she has been spending the past two months visiting her sister and receiving medical treatment.

Mrs. T. P. Peerenboom and daughter Anna and Mr. and Mrs. Waller Rowland of Wausau auctored here on Sunday and spent the day with James Jensen.

Word received from Geo. B. McMillan during the past week is to the effect that he is gradually improving in health, altho the change for the better is very gradual.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Blodgett and family and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Booth of Madison auctored here Sunday and spent the day visiting at the Weller Wood and C. E. Boles' homes.

Mrs. C. C. Knudsen departed Saturday evening for Sax, Minnesota, where she will spend several months with her husband who is operating a dredge near there for the Knudsen-Hill Dredge Co.

Alvin Schneider returned last week from Florida, where he had been acting as a pilot during the past winter. Alvin expects to make an effort to get into the aviation corps of the regular army.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Genevieve Hayes and Leonard Hatton, both of this city, the event having occurred about a year ago. The young people are making their home in this city.

Messrs. Louis Eberhart and Julie Kruger of the city of Grand Rapids and their wives to Marshfield on Monday where the ladies both underwent operations at the hospital there for the removal of their tonsils.

E. O. Reiser, who has been at Bismarck during the past month, and where he has had charge of a storm spent several days in the city the past week packing his household goods, and on Monday left with his family for that place, where they will make their home.

Charles A. Budlong, inspector of county institutions, was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday, and while here inspected the poor farm and paid a visit to Sheriff Normington. According to Mr. Budlong, some slight changes will have to be made in our city hall, as it is against the law to build a jail below the surface of the ground, altho the inspector stated that he did not know whether this would apply to a city lockup or not, but thought it would.

Dr. O. N. Mortensen, who has been located in the Nash building over the Nash Grocery company, says he has come to the city to open an office in the new Citizens Bank building and expects to move into them about the first of May, provided things are in readiness by that time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walloch are now located at Harvey, North Dakota where Mr. Walloch is employed as chef in a hotel. They report that they like the country very much.

Seaman Isaac P. Witmer spent several days in this city the past week looking after some business matters.

Joseph Cohen and Burton Brown returned the past week from Milwaukee with a Cadillac touring car which Mr. Cohen purchased from his brother, Max. While in Milwaukee they called on Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hirzy and Geo. B. McMillan who are residents at the Sacred Heart Sanatorium.

Recreational insurance is our hobby. Edward Pomainville, dealer in real estate, loans and insurance. 31

George Moulton received a card from his son Edmund Saturday. Edmund was then in Chicago, and expected to leave within a few hours, altho he did not know where he was going. He did not care to say. Edmund was a picture of himself dressed in the army uniform, and he presented a fine appearance.

Louis Eberhart, one of the solid farmers of the town of Grand Rapids was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday. Mr. Eberhart will soon commence the erection of a sixteen-foot addition to his barn, which when completed will give him a barn 36 feet in length and modern in all respects.

Otto J. Leu of Alderton was among the callers at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Leu reports that there have been forest fires raging out in his country for a week past and that the greater part of the country has been burned over and considerable damage done.

We have taken the agency for Sessions Brick Ice Cream and will be pleased to supply your needs. Call on us. Otto's Pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bronson are now located in the death of their infant girl Cecile, who passed away on Saturday from convulsions. The funeral was held on Sunday, Rev. R. J. Locke conducting the services. The family have the sympathy of the community in their loss.

The foundation for the new city hall is about completed. This part of the work being in charge of George Moulton, who has been rushing things as fast as the existing conditions would allow. If the remainder of the work moves forward as rapidly as this part of it has done, the place will be finished earlier in the season than most people expected.

The Y. M. C. A. of the country has started out to raise the sum of \$3,000.00 for the use of, and the Wisconsin branch of the organization will supply the sum of \$100,000. The association expects to supply the men in the field with a lot of things not included in the list furnished by the government, and it is estimated that three million dollars will be no more than needed for the project.

The dry weather of the past couple of weeks has caused many fires to start in the woods in the country around here and the result was that the air has been filled with smoke for several days past. Down in Adams county large tracts of land have been burned over, and while there is little to burn in our country, we have been taught to cause the fire from place to place and keep it burning, and where it has run thru standing timber there is no doubt but what much damage will be done by the killing of the smaller trees.

The infant baby of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Gaulke is seriously ill.

Engineer E. I. Philleo has rented office rooms over the Daly drug store.

Mrs. Louis Nequette of Wausau visited friends in the city over Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Bender was called to Minnesota Monday by the death of her mother.

John Bell, Sr. has been seriously ill the past week, but at the present time is on the gain.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Allie of Wausau visited with relatives and friends in the city over Sunday.

Dan McFerren spent several days in Minneapolis last week looking after some business matters.

The Garden of Eden wasn't the only place in history where a man found Snake Tracks under his family Apple Tree.

Joe Zabawa who is operating a dredge at Chokio, Minnesota, was home several days this week to visit with his family.

George P. Kerkey of Appleton spent several days in the city last week looking after some business matters and visiting with friends.

Arthur Polansky, who has charge of the carpet department at the Johnson & Hill store, has been laid up with illness the past week.

Mrs. T. C. St. Louis, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edgar Kellon, during the past month, left on Friday for New Mexico to visit the place this week.

Harry Trudell of this city is booked to box Sam O'Brien of Ashland as a preliminary at the main boxing show which is to be held at Marshfield on May 25th.

Ted Thompson, who has been visiting his parents in this city for the past couple of weeks, left on Tuesday for Fort Snelling to join his regiment which is in camp there.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Broderick of Fond du Lac spent several days in the city last week visiting with Mrs. Broderick's mother, Mrs. Joseph Wherin, who has been sick.

Harry Reimer, who is employed as bookkeeper at the paper mill at Koshkonong, visited with his parents in Rudolph and relatives in this city from Friday until Wednesday.

Mrs. D. A. Telfer has so far recovered from her recent operation as to be taken to her home. Since the operation she has been getting along nicely and there is every evidence of complete recovery.

Josie C. C. received a consignment of pike and perch amounting to 25 gallons which were placed in the Wisconsin river Sunday. Ray Johnson also received 15 gallons which were released the same day.

Mr. and Mrs. F. MacKinnon returned Friday from Madison where they had been visiting their daughter Mrs. J. W. Jenkins for several days. Mrs. Jenkins has gone to Fort Snelling where she has joined the Officers Reserve Corps.

The well known Sessions Brick Ice Cream will be on sale at Otto's during the summer. Just the thing for dinners and parties.

Almond Press: Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Dernbach arrived here from Grand Rapids the latter part of last week and will spend the summer on the Wm. Kehl farm and Mr. Dernbach will assist Mr. Kehl with his farm work.

Clad Sanger of Bemidji auctored to Grand Rapids Sunday and spent the day with his brother Robert, section boss of the St. Paul Ry. who is slowly recovering from the severe injuries he sustained several weeks ago when his gasoline car jumped the track.

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The new Soo depot has been entirely completed for some time past but has not been accepted by the company owing to a part of the concrete work not being up to the standard demanded by the company.

George Forrand sold the Frank Kenney farm on the Fllover road the past week to J. E. Knight of Illinois who arrived with his goods today to take possession of the place.

Hank Wasser who is employed as brakeman on the Soo line out of Wausau, arrived home on Saturday evening.

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# WAR TARIFF BILL MAKES EVERYBODY PAY HIS SHARE

## NEW AND ADDITIONAL TAXES PROPOSED IN \$1,800,000,000 WAR REVENUE BILL

These figures are those of the house bill. When the measure goes to the senate it will be subject to amendment and doubtless in many cases there will be revision. The senate finance committee will hold hearings at which arguments and objections may be presented.

All tariff duties.....	.....Increase 10 per cent
All articles now admitted free.....	.....Tax 10 per cent
Letter postage.....	.....From 2 cents to 3 cents
Postal cards.....	.....From 1 cent to 2 cents
Excess profit tax.....	.....From 16 per cent
Corporation tax.....	.....From 2 to 4 per cent
Stock exchange transactions—On each sale future delivery for each \$100, 2 cents; each additional \$100 or fraction.....	.....2 cents
Capital stock on each original issue of \$100, 5 cents; on transfers on each \$100 face value.....	.....2 cents
Bonds, debentures, etc., each \$100 face value.....	.....5 cents
Indemnity bonds, 50 cents; where premium is in excess of \$100.....	.....1 per cent of premium charge
Drafts, checks, notes (and for each renewal or extension not exceeding \$100), 2 cents; for each \$100.....	.....2 cents
Deeds, conveying lands or realty, for first \$100 to \$500, 50 cents; for each \$500 or additional fraction, 50 cents.	
Proxy (except religious, charitable or literary societies or public cemeteries).....	.....10 cents
Power of attorney.....	.....25 cents
Life insurance policies (except industrial or weekly).....	.....8 cents on each \$100
Marine, international and fire.....	.....1 cent on each \$1 of premium
Casualty policies.....	.....1 cent on each \$1 of premium
Freight bills.....	.....3 per cent
Passenger tickets, 10 per cent on tickets above 25¢ except initial commutation	
Steamboat tickets for foreign port, up to \$10, no tax; from \$10 to \$30, \$1; from \$30 to \$60, \$3; exceeding \$60, \$5.	
Seats, berths or staterooms, rail and water.....	.....10 per cent
Express rates.....	.....10 per cent
Automobiles and motorcycles.....	.....5 per cent on wholesale price
Automobile and bicycle tires.....	.....5 per cent
Electric power.....	.....5 per cent on bills
Telephone and telegraph.....	.....5 per cent on bills
Telephone (long distance).....	.....5 cents on each toll message over 15¢
Musical instruments.....	.....5 per cent on those costing over \$10
Talking machines.....	.....5 per cent on those costing over \$10
Jewelry.....	.....5 per cent of selling price
Cosmetics and proprietary medicines.....	.....5 per cent on wholesale price
Amusement tickets (theaters, baseball, etc.) except where maximum admission is 5 cents.....	.....Tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents charged
Moving picture film (not exposed), sold by manufacturer or importer.....	.....1/2 cent per linear foot
Moving picture film (ready for projection), sold or leased by manufacturer, producer or importer.....	.....1¢ per linear foot
Chewing gum or substitute therefor, imported.....	.....5 per cent of selling price
Distilled spirits.....	.....Doubled
Beer, ale.....	.....\$1.20 for every barrel
Still and sparkling wines and cordials.....	.....Tax doubled
Grape brandy, product of fruit distilled.....	.....Tax doubled
Soda fountains and similar syrups, grape juice, mineral water, ginger ale and all soft drinks, carbonated water.....	.....2 cents per gallon
Natural mineral or table water (bottled).....	.....10 cents per gallon
Carbonic acid gas.....	.....8 cents per pound
Tobacco tax.....	.....Doubled
Cigars.....	.....Increased from 50 cents to \$10 per 1,000
Cigarettes (light weight).....	.....Increase \$1.25 per 1,000
Cigarettes (heavy weight).....	.....Increase \$3.60 per 1,000
Cigarette papers.....	.....1/4 cent for each 25 papers
Tennis rackets, golf clubs, baseball bats, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, including baseballs, footballs, tennis, golf, lacrosse, billiard and pool balls.....	.....5 per cent
Fishing rods, reels and lines.....	.....5 per cent
Billiard and pool tables.....	.....5 per cent
Chess and checkerboards and pieces, dice, games and parts of games, 5 per cent	
Playing cards: Upon every pack (in addition to present tax).....	.....8 cents
Yachts, pleasure boats, motorboats.....	.....5 per cent of price
Club memberships.....	.....10 per cent of dues and membership fees
Oil pipe lines.....	.....5 per cent on charges
Postal rates (newspaper and magazines).....	.....2 cents
First zone.....	.....3 cents
Second to third zone.....	.....4 cents
Fourth or fifth zone.....	.....5 cents
Sixth or seventh zone.....	.....6 cents
Eighth zone.....	.....7 cents
Religious and educational papers.....	.....1 1/2 cents a pound
Advertising.....	.....5 per cent of total
From \$100,000 to \$150,000, 17 per cent	
From \$150,000 to \$200,000, 20 per cent	
From \$200,000 to \$250,000, 24 per cent	
From \$250,000 to \$300,000, 27 per cent	
On all exceeding \$300,000, 30 per cent	
The provisions requiring the normal tax of individuals to be deducted and withheld at the source of income would not apply to the new normal tax prescribed in this bill until after January 1, 1918, and thereafter only to incomes exceeding \$3,000.	
Tax on Inheritance.	
In addition to the inheritance tax now in force, the bill imposes a tax equal to the following percentages of its value upon the transfer of each estate:	
5,000.....	.....One-half of 1 per cent
6,000.....	.....1/2 per cent
7,000.....	.....1 1/2 per cent
8,000.....	.....2 per cent
9,000.....	.....2 1/2 per cent
10,000.....	.....3 per cent
11,000.....	.....3 1/2 per cent
12,000.....	.....4 per cent
13,000.....	.....4 1/2 per cent
14,000.....	.....5 per cent
15,000.....	.....5 1/2 per cent
16,000.....	.....6 per cent
17,000.....	.....6 1/2 per cent
18,000.....	.....7 per cent
19,000.....	.....7 1/2 per cent
20,000.....	.....8 per cent
21,000.....	.....8 1/2 per cent
22,000.....	.....9 per cent
23,000.....	.....9 1/2 per cent
24,000.....	.....10 per cent
25,000.....	.....10 1/2 per cent
26,000.....	.....11 per cent
27,000.....	.....11 1/2 per cent
28,000.....	.....12 per cent
29,000.....	.....12 1/2 per cent
30,000.....	.....13 per cent
31,000.....	.....13 1/2 per cent
32,000.....	.....14 per cent
33,000.....	.....14 1/2 per cent
34,000.....	.....15 per cent
35,000.....	.....15 1/2 per cent
36,000.....	.....16 per cent
37,000.....	.....16 1/2 per cent
38,000.....	.....17 per cent
39,000.....	.....17 1/2 per cent
40,000.....	.....18 per cent
41,000.....	.....18 1/2 per cent
42,000.....	.....19 per cent
43,000.....	.....19 1/2 per cent
44,000.....	.....20 per cent
45,000.....	.....20 1/2 per cent
46,000.....	.....21 per cent
47,000.....	.....21 1/2 per cent
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100,000.....	.....48 per cent
101,000.....	.....48 1/2 per cent
102,000.....	.....49 per cent
103,000.....	.....49 1/2 per cent
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117,000.....	.....56 1/2 per cent
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138,000.....	.....67 per cent
139,000.....	.....67 1/2 per cent
140,000.....	.....68 per cent
141,000.....	.....68 1/2 per cent
142,000.....	.....69 per cent
143,000.....	.....69 1/2 per cent
144,000.....	.....70 per cent
145,000.....	.....70 1/2 per cent
146,000.....	.....71 per cent
147,000.....	.....71 1/2 per cent
148,000.....	.....72 per cent
149,000.....	.....72 1/2 per cent
150,000.....	.....73 per cent
151,000.....	.....73 1/2 per cent
152,000.....	.....74 per cent
153,000.....	.....74 1/2 per cent
154,000.....	.....75 per cent
155,000.....	.....75 1/2 per cent
156,000.....	.....76 per cent
157,000.....	.....76 1/2 per cent
158,000.....	.....77 per cent
159,000.....	.....77 1/2 per cent
160,000.....	.....78 per cent
161,000.....	.....78 1/2 per cent
162,000.....	.....79 per cent
163,000.....	.....79 1/2 per cent
164,000.....	.....80 per cent
165,000.....	.....80 1/2 per cent
166,000.....	.....81 per cent
167,000.....	.....81 1/2 per cent
168,000.....	.....82 per cent
169,000.....	.....82 1/2 per cent
170,000.....	.....83 per cent
171,000.....	.....83 1/2 per cent
172,000.....	.....84 per cent
173,000.....	.....84 1/2 per cent
174,000.....	.....85 per cent
175,000.....	.....85 1/2 per cent
176,000.....	.....86 per cent
177,000.....	.....86 1/2 per cent
178,000.....	.....87 per cent
179,000.....	.....87 1/2 per cent
180,000.....	.....88 per cent
181,000.....	.....88 1/2 per cent
182,000.....	.....89 per cent
183,000.....	.....89

# WAR TARIFF BILL MAKES EVERYBODY PAY HIS SHARE

## NEW AND ADDITIONAL TAXES PROPOSED IN \$1,800,000,000 WAR REVENUE BILL

These figures are those of the house bill. When the measure goes to the senate it will be subject to amendment and doubtless in many cases there will be revision. The senate finance committee will hold hearings at which arguments and objections may be presented.

All tariff duties.....	..... increase 10 per cent
All articles now admitted free.....	..... Tax 10 per cent
Letter postage.....	..... From 2 cents to 3 cents
Postal cards.....	..... From 1 cent to 2 cents
Excess profits tax.....	..... From 8 to 16 per cent
Corporation tax.....	..... From 2 to 4 per cent
Stock exchange transactions—On each sale future delivery for each \$100, 2 cents; each additional \$100 or fraction.....	..... 2 cents
Capital stock on each original issue of \$100, 5 cents; on transfers on each \$100 face value.....	..... 2 cents
Bonds, debentures, etc., each \$100 face value.....	..... 5 cents
Indemnity bonds, 50 cents; when premium is in excess of \$100.....	..... 1 per cent of premium charge
Drafts, checks, notes (and for each renewal or extension not exceeding \$100), 2 cents; for each \$100.....	..... 2 cents
Deeds, conveying lands or realty, for first \$100 to \$500, 50 cents; for each \$500 or additional or fraction, 50 cents.	
Proxy (except religious, charitable or literary societies or public cemeteries).....	..... 10 cents
Power of attorney.....	..... 25 cents
Life insurance policies (except industrial or weekly).....	..... 6 cents on each \$100
Marine, international and fire.....	..... 1 cent on each \$1 of premium
Casualty policies.....	..... 3 cents on each \$1 of premium
Freight bills.....	..... 3 per cent
Passenger tickets, 10 per cent on tickets above 25c except initial commutation	
Steamboat tickets for foreign port, up to \$10, no tax; from \$10 to \$30, \$1; from \$30 to \$60, \$3; exceeding \$60, \$5.	..... 10 per cent
Seats, berths or staterooms, rail and water.....	..... 10 per cent
Express rates.....	..... 5 per cent on wholesale price
Automobiles and motorcycles.....	..... 5 per cent
Automobile and bicycle tires.....	..... 5 per cent on bills
Electric power.....	..... 5 per cent on bills
Telephone and telegraph.....	..... 5 cents on each toll message over 15c
Telephone (long distance).....	..... 5 per cent on those costing over \$10
Musical instruments.....	..... 5 per cent on those costing over \$10
Talking machines.....	..... 5 per cent of selling price
Jewelry.....	..... 5 per cent on wholesale price
Cosmetics and proprietary medicines.....	..... 5 per cent on maximum ad-
Amusement tickets (theaters, baseball, etc.) except where maximum ad-	..... Tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents charged
mission is 5 cents.....	
Moving picture film (not exposed), sold by manufacturer or importer.....	..... 1/2 cent per linear foot
Moving picture film (ready for projection), sold or leased by manufacturer, producer or importer.....	..... 1/2 cent per linear foot
Chewing gum or substitute therefor, imported.....	..... 5 per cent of selling price
Distilled spirits.....	..... Doubled
Beer, ale.....	..... \$1.20 for every barrel
Still and sparkling wines and cordials.....	..... Tax doubled
Grape brandy, product of fruit distilled.....	
Soda fountain and similar syrups, grape juice, mineral water, ginger ale	
and all soft drinks, carbonated water.....	..... 2 cents per gallon
Natural mineral or table water (bottled).....	..... 10 cents per gallon
Carbonic acid gas.....	..... 8 cents per pound
Tobacco tax.....	..... Doubled
Cigars.....	..... increased from 50 cents to \$10 per 1,000
Cigarettes (light weight).....	..... increase \$1.25 per 1,000
Cigarettes (heavy weight).....	..... increase \$3.60 per 1,000
Cigarette papers.....	..... 1/4 cent for each 25 papers
Tennis rackets, golf clubs, baseball bats, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, including baseballs, footballs, tennis, golf, lacrosse, billiard and pool balls.....	..... 5 per cent
Fishing rods, reels and lines.....	..... 5 per cent
Billiard and pool tables.....	..... 5 per cent
Chees and checkersboards and pieces, dice, games and parts of games.....	..... 5 per cent
Playing cards: Upon every pack (in addition to present tax).....	..... 8 cents
Yachts, pleasure boats, motorboats.....	..... 5 per cent of price
Club memberships.....	..... 10 per cent of dues and membership fees
Postage rates (newspaper and magazines).....	..... 5 per cent on charges
First zone.....	..... 2 cents
Second to third zone.....	..... 3 cents
Fourth or fifth zone.....	..... 4 cents
Sixth or seventh zone.....	..... 5 cents
Eighth zone.....	..... 8 cents
Religious and educational papers.....	..... 1 1/2 cents a pound
Advertising.....	..... 5 per cent of total
From \$100,000 to \$150,000, 17 per cent	
From \$150,000 to \$200,000, 20 per cent	
From \$200,000 to \$250,000, 24 per cent	
From \$250,000 to \$300,000, 27 per cent	
On all exceeding \$300,000, 30 per cent	
three pounds per 1,000, and \$3.00 per 1,000 if more than three pounds.	
Newspapers would be required to pay 5 per cent on all advertising collections.	
The second-class postage section says:	
"After June 1 next the zone system applicable to parcel post shall apply to second-class mail matter, with rates of postage two cents a pound or fraction when for delivery within the first or second zones, four cents within fourth or fifth, five cents within sixth or seventh, and six cents for delivery within the eighth zone.	
"It is provided, however, that postage on daily newspapers when deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carriers shall be the same as at present; copies now entitled to free circulation in the mails within the county of publication shall retain that privilege, and the postmaster general may require publishers to separate from mailing.	
"Newspapers mailed to subscribers from an office other than that of publication shall pay the same rate as if mailed from its office.	
"Religious, educational, agricultural, labor or fraternal publications, issued without profit, shall pay 1/4 cents as if they were filled with flowers.	
The new army will not be called out by ages.	
Every man in the country between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one will have to enroll for military service within the next three weeks. It was announced that the date for registration had not yet been determined upon, but that President Wilson was expected to set it within a week or ten days of the signing of the bill. The president himself will select the date for the first registration. He will make it public in an executive proclamation calling upon the men between the ages of sixteen and sixty to work.	
Clubs would be taxed 10 per cent of membership fees (except initiation fees), the members individually to pay the tax. This is effective June 1, and the club receiving the payments or fees is required to collect the tax from the person so admitted and make the return.	
No Visitors Wanted.	
Hardup—My wife is sick, doctor. What will you charge to attend her?	
Physician—Three dollars a visit.	
Hardup—Well—er—we don't care to entertain visitors. Couldn't you make it a ten-minute call for a dollar?	
Hypercritical.	
"Some of these motion picture censors are hard to please."	
"Indeed they are. I'm beginning to think there is precious little love making nowadays that would pass the average board of censors."	
Concentrating Now.	
"The salesman from whom I bought my car said it would make me forget my troubles."	
"Did his prediction come true?"	
"To a certain extent. It has made me forget all my other troubles."	
As Others See Us.	
Greene—I wonder how old Grindem managed to acquire so much money?	
Browne—Don't know. But there's one thing certain—the price he paid for a clear conscience didn't keep him from 'dilige' to love, that the only secret of true industry is love of that work."—R. C. Trench.	
Lieutenant Blakeslee conceived the idea of having women replace the men operators on shore so that the latter would be available for warships which badly need them in some instances, and he was promptly offered the co-operation of the women's committee.	
The names of 24 women have been listed as volunteers and they are trying wireless at the Eastern Radio Institute, thus laying the foundation for an efficient corps of operators. As fast as the girls are able to qualify they will be assigned to duty in the	
district. The radio problem is acute. Nearly all branches of the service need men, and the places of those now on shore will be filled by the women.	
Secret of True Industry.	
"How profitable is it for every one of us to be reminded, as we are reminded when we make ourselves aware of the derivation of diligence from 'dilige' to love, that the only secret of true industry is love of that work?"—R. C. Trench.	
Women wireless operators are to replace men throughout the first naval district, as far as shore goes. This plan is in charge of Lieut. E. G. Blakeslee, U. S. N. C. head of the radio service at the Charlestown navy yard, and a committee of young women, says the Boston Evening Transcript.	
SUPPLY OF CUTLERY SHORT	
Cutting Off of Importations From Abroad on Account of War Has Hit American Markets.	
Before the war cutlery was an item on which the average retail dealer was sure to be overstocked. Not always, it is true, of his own free will but usually because the goods were wished on him by the superior guile of some salesmen. In other words, cutlery was always sold, never bought, and the	
dealer always had more than he needed.	
With the coming of the war the very heavy importations from Germany ceased entirely, and those from England have failed to return with any profit. Meanwhile, the American manufacturers have not been able to increase their capacity sufficiently to meet the heavy demand which they alone must now satisfy.	
Moreover, in some lines there are certain items, made entirely abroad, which cannot be had at all. Also cer-	
tain parts, such as genuine stag handles for carvers, are scarce and difficult to obtain. The material, deer's horns, comes almost entirely from India, and its receipt is uncertain and it takes forever and a day to get it. So only a limited supply can be had, and imitations are many.—New York Times.	
Experiments in Ceylon have found that coconut water, fermented for a few days, can be used to coagulate rubber.	
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WOMEN TAKE MEN'S PLACES	
In First Naval District They Will Be Wireless Operators on Shore Duty.	
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\$1,800,000,000 To Be Raised in Year by Measure Reported to House.

## BOOST DUTIES; NO FREE LIST

Limit on Income Reduced to \$1,000 for Single Men and \$2,000 for Married Men—Taxes for Heirs Are Increased—Tariff Raised 10 Per Cent and Articles on Free List Are Taxed 10 Per Cent.

Washington.—A war revenue bill designed to raise \$1,800,000,000 by taxation during the coming year was approved finally in the house ways and means committee Tuesday by unanimous vote and reported to the house Wednesday.

In the meantime the senate finance committee is holding public hearings on the bill, with a view to being ready to report soon after the house acts.

To bring the amount to be raised up to the desired total, the house committee wrote into the bill a flat increase of 10 per cent in all existing tariff duties and 10 per cent duties on all articles now admitted free, all estimated to bring in \$240,000,000, this more than doubling the present tariff revenues.

In addition it was decided to make all income-tax increases retroactive, beginning with the present calendar year. Other taxes provided for would become effective upon the signing of the bill.

The income-tax increases, applying to both personal and corporation incomes, are designed to produce \$33,000,000 more than the present income-tax receipts.

**Income and Profits.**  
Most of the new revenue will come from the income, excess profits, and inheritance taxes and additional tariff duties, but the levies of the bill would reach into many other sources.

Letter mail rates would be increased from two to three cents an ounce, and postal cards from one to two cents, while \$10,000,000 would be added to charges against newspapers under a new system based upon the present parcel-post zones.

Internal-revenue taxes upon liquor and tobacco would be materially increased, and there would be taxes on amusements, and stamp taxes of wide scope.

## INCREASE IN SUPERTAXES.

The war income tax section would double the present normal tax of 2 per cent on individuals and 3 per cent on corporations. It would lower the exemption of individual incomes from \$4,000 to \$2,000 in the case of married persons and from \$3,000 to \$1,000 for the unmarried.

In addition, beginning with incomes of \$5,000, graduated supertaxes would be imposed. In addition to the normal 4 per cent, ranging up to 33 per cent on all incomes over \$500,000 a year.

The surtax schedule follows:

Income. Tax. Under \$7,500, .1 per cent. From \$7,500 to \$10,000, .2 per cent. From \$10,000 to \$12,500, .3 per cent. From \$12,500 to \$15,000, .4 per cent. From \$15,000 to \$20,000, .5 per cent. From \$20,000 to \$40,000, .6 per cent. From \$40,000 to \$60,000, .8 per cent. From \$60,000 to \$80,000, 1.1 per cent. From \$80,000 to \$100,000, 1.4 per cent.

## HOW INCOME TAX WORKS OUT

This table is based on an exemption of \$2,000 for heads of families. For persons unmarried and not heads of families the exemption is \$1,000.

Tax. Under \$7,500, \$1.00. From \$7,500 to \$10,000, \$1.20. From \$10,000 to \$12,500, \$1.35. From \$12,500 to \$15,000, \$1.50. From \$15,000 to \$20,000, \$1.65. From \$20,000 to \$40,000, \$1.80. From \$40,000 to \$60,000, \$1.95. From \$60,000 to \$80,000, \$2.10. From \$80,000 to \$100,000, \$2.25.

## ACCIDENT OCCURS BETWEEN AR-COLA AND FILSON, ILL.—U. S. AGENTS INVESTIGATE.

Interred Teuton Ships Will Be Used as Transport—First Batch May Arrive in 20 Days—Million New Acres to Be Opened.

Washington, May 8.—The joint war conference in session here are considering a plan to force Germany to assist in solving the food problem of the entente allies.

This plan looks to the transportation to the United States of the bulk of the German war prisoners held in France and Great Britain for farm laborers in America. This would at once relieve the entente of the problem of feeding the prisoners in Europe, where supplies are short, and add immensely to the production of foodstuffs in America.

It is estimated there are about 500,000 prisoners in France and Britain, of whom probably 100,000 will be brought over.

In connection with the plan, Secretary of the Interior Lane has in contemplation the opening up of 1,000,000 acres of unused government lands in the Northwest, upon which the war prisoners could be set to work in large numbers.

A feature of the scheme is to use the seized interned German ships for the shipment of the prisoners, after sending the ships to France and Britain with food cargoes. It has also been suggested these ships might be manned in part by their original crews, who are now in American detention camps.

This plan would put up to the Germans the hard problem of sending their own men to the bottom if they wanted to torpedo the ships, but the plan is opposed because it would savor of much of the barbarous practice of putting prisoners on the firing line.

The plan of shipping the war prisoners here has been so far advanced that the first of them may be expected here within 20 days.

United States Senator Fred Hale of Maine, author of a resolution proposing the scheme, had a long conference today with Arthur James Balfour, head of the British mission.

By bringing war prisoners here, whom the United States will have to feed largely anyway, the problem of overfilling the camps in farm labor will be solved, it is urged. It is believed many thousands of these prisoners might elect to remain here and become American citizens.

With the work of British and French missions nearing completion, it was discovered today that in addition to an Italian mission, already on route, a Russian mission is en route.

Japan also will in the near future dispatch to Washington a commission of high dignitaries to strengthen the ties of friendship.

PRICE OF SOAP TAKES JUMP

Manufacturers Claim Cost of Material Has Advanced 20 Per Cent in Year.

Chicago, May 8.—The war has increased the cost of keeping clean. Housewives were informed by retail grocers that all soaps and washing powders would be advanced shortly to meet the 20 per cent increase put into effect by manufacturers. Officials of a big soap manufacturing company explained that all materials used in making soap cost 300 per cent more now than last year. The 5-cent cake of laundry soap soon will retail at 6 cents and fancy toilet soaps will be advanced still further.

## PLANS CENSUS OF ALL MALES

National Service Bill Before French Senate—Need Workers For Farms.

Paris, May 8.—Now comes the increased cost of keeping clean. Housewives were informed by retail grocers that all soaps and washing powders would be advanced shortly to meet the 20 per cent increase put into effect by manufacturers. Officials of a big soap manufacturing company



**ROSE STANTON ALDRICH MEETS A FAMOUS ACTRESS AND HEARS SOME PUZZLING STATEMENTS ABOUT THE RELATIONS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES**

**SYNOPSIS**—Rose Stanton, student at the University of Chicago, is put off a street car in the rain after an argument with the conductor. She is accosted by a young man who offers help and escorts her home. An hour later, this man, Rodney Aldrich, well-to-do lawyer, appears at the home of his sister, the wealthy Mrs. Whitney, to attend a birthday dinner in his honor. Mrs. Whitney suggests that at about this time Rodney looked around for a wife. He laughs at her, but two months later he marries Rose Stanton.

**CHAPTER IV—Continued.**

She refused to hear a word more in those circumstances. "I'm coming straight down," she said, "and we'll go somewhere for lunch. Don't you realize that we can't talk about it like this? Of course you wouldn't, but it's so."

Over the lunch-table she got as detailed an account of the affair as Rodney, in his somewhat-belligerous condition, was able to give her, and she passed it on to Martha that evening as she drove across to the North side for dinner.

"Well, that all sounds exactly like Rodney," he commented. "I hope you'll like the girl!"

"That isn't what I hope," said Frederica. "At least it isn't what I'm most concerned about. I hope I can make her like me. Roddy's the only brother I've got in the world, and I'm not going to lose him if I can help it. That's what will happen if she doesn't like me."

As it happened, though, she forgot all about her resolution almost with her first look at Rose. Rodney's attempt at description of her had been well-meaning; but what he had prepared his sister for, unconsciously of course, in his emphasis on one or two phases of their first acquaintance, had been a sort of slatternly Amazon. But the effect of this was, really, very happy; because when a perfectly presentable clad, well-bred, admirably poised young girl came into the room and greeted her, neither style nor eagerly, nor with any affection of ease, a girl who didn't try to pretend it wasn't a critical moment for her, but was game enough to meet it without any evidences of panic—when Frederica realized that this was the Rose whom Rodney had been telling her about, she fell in love with her on the spot.

Amazingly, as she watched the girl and heard her talk, she found she was considering, not Rose's availability as a wife for Rodney, but Rodney as a husband for her. It was this, perhaps, that led her to say, at the end of her leave-taking: "Roddy has been such a wonderful brother, always, to me, that I suspect you'll find him, sometimes, a brother to you. Don't let it hurt you if that happens!"

**CHAPTER V.**

**The Princess Cinderella.**

When the society editor of "America's foremost newspaper," as in its trade-marks it proclaims itself to be, announced that the Rodney Aldriches had taken the Allison McCraes' house, furnished, for a year, beginning in October, she spoke of it as an ideal arrangement. As everybody knew, it was an ideal house for a young married couple, and it was equally evident that the Rodney Aldriches were an ideal couple for it.

In the sense that it left nothing to further realization, it was an ideal house; an old house in the Chicago sense, built over into something very much older still—Tudor, perhaps—Jacobean, anyway. In the supplementary matters of furniture, hangings, rugs and pictures, the establishment presented the last politely spoken word in things as they ought to be. If you happened to like this sort of thing, it was precisely the sort of thing you'd like.

"You must forgive me," she said, "if I make no farewells. I've got a whole day just to enjoy being myself; being—" she reached for his hand, and, getting it, stroked her cheek with it—"being my new self." Portia used to think I liked pretty well. But I never was—don't you know?—right. So, you see, it's a real adventure just to say—well, that I want the car at a quarter to eleven and to tell Otto exactly where I want him to drive me to. I always feel as if I ought to say that if I just stop the car at the corner of Diversy street, I can walk."

He laughed out at that and asked her how long she thought this blissful state of things would last.

"Forever," she said.

But presently she looked at him rather thoughtfully. "Of course it's none of it now to you," she said, "—not the silly little things, nor the things we do together—oh, the dinners, and the dances, and the operas. Do you sort of—wishes I'd get tired of it?"

"So long as it doesn't bore you," he said; "so long as you go on—shining the way you do over it, and I am where I can see you shine"—he took hold of both her hands, "so long as it's like that, you wonder," he said, "well, the dinners and the operas and all that may be piffle, but I shall be blind to the fact."

She kissed both his hands and told him contentedly that he was a darling. But, after a moment's silence, a little frown puckered her eyebrows and she asked him what he was so solemn about.

Well, he had told her the truth. But precisely as he said it, he felt that he was not the same man he had been six months ago. Not the man who had tramped impatiently back and forth across Frederica's drawing-room, expounding his ideals of space and leisure. Not the man who despised the clutter of expensive junk. That man would have despised the possibility that he could ever say this thing that he, still Rodney Aldrich, had just said to Rose—and meant. And the terrifying thing was that he hadn't resisted the change—hadn't wanted to resist it—now, as he sat there looking at the luminous glory of her eyes.

"What I really think," said Violet—of course I suppose I say this anyway, but I do honestly mean it—is that she'll be what John calls a 'knockout.' She's so perfectly simple. She's never—don't you know—been anything. She just is. And she

with more truth than he pretended to himself, that it was enough to make anybody solemn to look at her.

**CHAPTER VI.**

**The First Question and Its Answer.**

It was instinctive attitude toward the group of young to middle-aged married people into which her own marriage had introduced her was founded on the assumption that, allowing for occasional exceptions, the husbands and wives felt toward each other as she and Rodney did—were held together by the same irresistible, unanalyzable attraction.

Oh, there were bumps and bruises, of course! She had seen Rodney drop off now and again into a scowling abstraction, during which it was so evident he didn't want to talk to her or even be reminded that she was about, that she had gone away flushed and wondering, and needing an effort to hold back the tears.

These weren't frequent occurrences, though, and did not weaken her idea that, barring tragic and disastrous types—unfaithful husbands, cold, mercenary wives—which had to be admitted as existing—marriage was a state whose happy satisfactoriness could, more or less, be taken for granted.

It was something that Simona Greville said which gave rise to her first misgiving that marriage was not, perhaps—even between people who loved each other—quite as simple as it seemed. No one has studied our literature and cultivated classes with more candor and penetration than this great Franco-Austrian actress. She had ample opportunities for observation, because, while she played to houses that couldn't be dressed to look more than a third full, she was enormously in demand for luncheons, teas, dinners, suppers, Christmas bazaars, charity dances, and so on.

Rose was consulted about it, of course, though consulted is perhaps not the right word to use. She was taken to see it, anyway, and asked if she liked it—a question in the nature of the superfluous. One might as well have asked Cinderella if she liked the gown the fairy godmother had provided her for the prince's ball.

It didn't occur to her to ask how much the rent would be, nor would the fact have had any value for her as an illuminant, because she would have had no idea whether six thousand dollars was a half or a hundredth of her future husband's income.

The new house was just a part, as many of the other things that had happened to her since that night when Rodney had sent her flowers and taken her to the theater and two restaurants in Martin's biggest luncheon had been part of a breath-arresting fairy story.

The conclusion Frederica and Violet had come to about her chance for social success, was amply justified by the event, and it is probable that Violet had put her finger upon the main-spring of it. So it fell out that with a little junior legume, the women's auxiliary boards of one or two of the more respectable charities, the Thursday club and the Whiffers (this was the smallest and smartest organization of the lot), fifteen or twenty young women supposed to combine and reconcile social and intellectual brilliancy on even terms. What with all this, her days were quite as full as the evenings were, when she and Rodney dined and went to the opera and paid fabulous prices to queer professionals, to keep themselves abreast of the minute in all the new dances.

Portia had been quite right in saying that she never had to do anything; the rallying of all her forces under the spur of necessity was an experience she had never undergone. And it was also true that her mother, and for that matter, Portia herself, had spoiled her a lot—had run about doing little things for her, come in and shut down her windows in the morning, and opened the register, and, on any sort of excuse, on a Saturday morning, for example, had brought her her breakfast on a tray.

But these things had been favors, not services—never to be asked for, of course and always to be accepted a little apologetically. She had never known what it was really to be served.

"I haven't," Rose told Rodney one morning, "a single, blessed mortal thing to do all day." Some fixture scheduled for that morning had been moved, she went on to explain, and Eleanor Randolph was feeling sick and had called off a little luncheon and matinee party.

"Oh, that's too bad," he said with concern. "Can't you manage something . . . ?"

"You bad!" said Rose in lively dis- sent. "It's too heavenly! I've got a whole day just to enjoy being myself; being—" she reached for his hand, and, getting it, stroked her cheek with it—"being my new self." Portia used to think I liked pretty well. But I never was—don't you know?—right. So, you see, it's a real adventure just to say—well, that I want the car at a quarter to eleven and to tell Otto exactly where I want him to drive me to. I always feel as if I ought to say that if I just stop the car at the corner of Diversy street, I can walk."

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She kissed both his hands and told him contentedly that he was a darling. But, after a moment's silence, a little frown puckered her eyebrows and she asked him what he was so solemn about.

Well, he had told her the truth. But precisely as he said it, he felt that he was not the same man he had been six months ago. Not the man who had tramped impatiently back and forth across Frederica's drawing-room, expounding his ideals of space and leisure. Not the man who despised the clutter of expensive junk. That man would have despised the possibility that he could ever say this thing that he, still Rodney Aldrich, had just said to Rose—and meant. And the terrifying thing was that he hadn't resisted the change—hadn't wanted to resist it—now, as he sat there looking at the luminous glory of her eyes.

"What I really think," said Violet—of course I suppose I say this anyway, but I do honestly mean it—is that she'll be what John calls a 'knockout.' She's so perfectly simple. She's never—don't you know—been anything. She just is. And she

of yours. I saw him perhaps at the tea this afternoon?"

Rose laughed. "No, he draws the line at tea," she said. "He says that he's like, he's—game, you know—perfectly—trusts. They give a stranger like me the impression of being perfectly frightened, perfectly passionless. And so, as you say, of missing the great thing altogether. A few of your women are great, but not as women, and of second-rate men in particular there are a vast number. But a woman great by the qualities of her sex, an artist in womanhood, I have not seen."

"Oh, I wish," cried Rose, "that I knew what you meant by that!"

"Why, regard now," said the actress. "In every capital of Europe (and I know them all), wherever you find great affairs—nations of state, diplomacy, politics—you find the influence of women in them—women of the great world sometimes, sometimes of the half-world. They may not be beautiful—I have seen a faded woman

to herself in French, then translated—"is a passive epicure in sensations—sensations mostly mean, irritating or soothing—a pleasant variety. She waits to be made to feel; she potentially—trusts. They give a stranger like me the impression of being perfectly frightened, perfectly passionless. And so, as you say, of missing the great thing altogether. A few of your women are great, but not as women, and of second-rate men in particular there are a vast number. But a woman great by the qualities of her sex, an artist in womanhood, I have not seen."

"Oh, I wish," cried Rose, "that I knew what you meant by that!"

"Tell me—you will forgive the indiscretion of a stranger?—how has it arrived that you married him? Was it 'one of your American romances'?"

"It didn't seem very romantic," said Rose. "We just happened to get acquainted, and we knew almost straight off that we wanted to marry each other, so we did, and—it came out very well."

"It 'came out'?" questioned the actress.

"Yes," said Rose. "Ended happily, you know."

"Ended?" Madame Greville echoed.

Rose flushed and smiled at herself.

"Of course, I don't mean that," she admitted, "and I suppose six months isn't so very long. Still you could find out quite a good deal?"

"What is his affair?" The actress preferred asking another question, it seemed, to committing herself to an answer to Rose's unspoken one. "Is he one of your—what you call, tired business men?"

"He's never tired," said Rose. "And he's not a business man. He's a lawyer—a rather special kind of lawyer. He has other lawyers mostly, for his clients. He's awfully enthusiastic about it. He says it's the finest profession in the world, if you don't let yourself get dragged down into the stupid routine of it. It certainly sounds thrilling when he tells about it."

The actress looked round at her. "So," she said, "you follow his work as he follows your play? He talks seriously to you about his affairs?"

"Why, yes," said Rose, "we have wonderful talks." Then she hesitated. "At least we used to have. There hasn't seemed to be much time lately. I suppose that's it."

"One question more," said the Frenchwoman, "and not an idle one—you will believe that? Alors! You love your husband. No need to ask that. But what do you mean by love? Something vital and strong and essential—the meeting of thought with thought, need with need, desire with desire?"

"Yes," said Rose after a little silence, "that's what I mean."

There was another silence, while the Frenchwoman gazed contemplatively out of the open window of the limousine.

Then Rose said: "But you are going to tell me what you meant about—American women."

Madame Greville took her time about answering. "They are an enigma to me," she said. "I confess it. I haven't ever seen such women anywhere as these upper-class Americans. They are beautiful, clever; they know how to dress. For the first hour, they have a charm quite incomparable. And, up to a certain point, they exercise it. Your jeunes filles are very good. All over the world, men go mad about them. But when they marry . . . ." She finished the sentence with a ghost of a shrug, and turned to Rose. "Can you account for them? Were you wondering at them, too, with those great eyes of yours? Alors! Are we puzzled by the same thing? What is it, to you, they lack?"

Rose stirred a little uneasily. "I don't know," she said, "except that some of them seem a little dissatisfied and restless, as it—well, as if they wanted something they haven't got."

"But do they truly want it?" Madame Greville demanded. "I am willing to be convinced; but myself, I find, of your women of the aristocratic class, the type most characteristic—she paused and said the thing first

of fifty, of no family or wealth, whose salon attracted ministers of state; they haven't the education nor the liberality that your women enjoy, and, in the mass, they are not regarded—how do you say?—chivalrously. Yet there they are!"

"And why? Because they are capable of great passions, great desires. They are willing to take the art of womanhood seriously, make innumerable sacrifices for it, as one must for any art, in order to triumph in it."

Rose thought this over rather dubiously. It was a new notion to her—or almost new. "But suppose," she objected, "one doesn't want to triumph at it? Suppose one wants to be a person, rather than just a woman?"

"There are other careers indeed," Madame Greville admitted, "and one can follow them in the same spirit—make the sacrifices—pay the price they demand. Mon Dieu! How I have pained you! You still think to me. It was for that I took you with me!"

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#### READY! AIM, FIRE!

Framingham, Massachusetts, has, in effect, issued a challenge to the smaller-sized cities of this country in a race to become the hardest town to run in from any cause except old age. A large insurance company has backed the challenge. Nevertheless, I feel confident that one or more of our Wisconsin cities of the same size could give Framingham a good race and do it mainly on her own power.

Like most big enterprises, the proposed Framingham organization is simple. The race, however, is not easy. The processes are definite, however, in each one is easy of accomplishment. But each detail needs to be carried out without a slip. And that is where the difficulty lies. As everybody from Edision, Ford, etc., to the village blacksmith, sees it, it takes patience and persistence.

The Framingham experiment is designed to be a demonstration of what can be done in any community with its own resources. The plan in a word is to discover every case of illness early and give it proper treatment to rouse out disease-producing conditions and keep them out. It will take a couple of years, at least, to demonstrate unmistakable results. I can not see any good reason why an up and coming town needs to wait two years to have something proved to them which common sense cannot judge without definite demonstration. This is not a knock for the Framingham enterprise, because the majority of ordinary towns will need to be shown.

But this isn't the characteristic Wisconsin way of going at things. In the Civil War, we didn't need to be shown that the Union could be saved before the Iron Brigade could be organized. Our leadership in dairying, agriculture, iron and other industries hasn't secured by lying back and waiting for some other state or community to show us. It is a characteristic of Wisconsin to think things out, see every side of a problem, and then proceed to the solution of it as far as further discussion goes.

We have in this state, perhaps, the most unusual and healthful climate in the whole world. We are well-to-do. Our people have as fine a supply of good blood, hard muscles and steady nerves as any people on earth. Why shouldn't we become the healthiest?

Why aren't we already so? So far, we have been busy setting the country and getting out-of-hand in progressive condition.

While enough remains to be done in this direction, enough has been done to provide time to look about and see what can be accomplished to make life really complete and more safe. The University Extension Division stands ready to help avail able resources and other assistance that it may be able to muster in your town in any effort designed to rival that of Framingham as "the best place to work and the healthiest and happiest place to be alive in." Your correspondence is solicited.

May 17. Notice to Prove Will and Notice to Creditors

State of Wisconsin, County Court, Wood County, in the State of Wisconsin, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1917, at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, county of Wood, and to advise the application of Fred Giese to administer the estate of Herman Hill, deceased, in said county, deceased, and for the appointment of a receiver for the same.

Notice is hereby further given, that at the special term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1917, there will be heard, considered and adjusted all claims against said estate.

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